The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

TWO DAYS LATER BY THE BELGIAN

Further Developments of the Fenian Movement.

Release of a Prisoner Claiming to be an American Citizen.

Arms Taken from Americans Arriving in Ireland.

GENERAL ADVANCE IN AMERICAN SECURITIES

Important Meeting of Frankfort Capitalists.

Rumored Ministerial Changes in France.

THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS IN ITALY.

Reports of Warlike Preparations in Montenegro.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FATHER POINT, Monday, Oct. 2.

The steamship *Belgian*, from Liverpool Sept. 21, via Londonderry Sept. 22, passed this point this afternoon, en route to Quebec.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 19th, and at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 20th.

The steamship *Hansa*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the afternoon of the 20th.

The steamship *Pennsylvania*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 21st at 3 A. M.

The *Belgian* has 46 cabin, and 240 steerage passengers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FENIANS.

There were no new developments in the Fenian movement. The examination of the prisoners stood fixed for the 23d.

JAMES MURPHY, one of the men arrested at Dublin, who described himself as a citizen of Boston, and protested against his arrest, had been set at liberty, "after (says the *Freeman*) an interview between the American Consul and the authorities." It is stated that MURPHY is connected with the War Department at Washington, but no explanation is given of his connection with the suppressed Irish people.

As the Eighty-eighth Regiment was on parade in Cork barracks, the Sergeant-Major was called into the guard-room, and shown a roll-book of members' names taken from an arrested Fenian. The Sergeant-Major admitted that one of the signatures was his, and was at once taken into custody.

A private soldier belonging to the same regiment was also arrested.

This caused great excitement in Cork, even leading, it is reported, to a run on a Cork banker.

A Fenian demonstration was rather expected at the Limerick races, and the military were held in readiness, but all passed off quietly.

JAMES SEEVENS, for whom a reward of £100 is offered, was aid-de-camp to SMITH O'BRIEN at Ballingary.

The American officer arrested at Queenstown, on the arrival of the *City of Limerick*, turns out to be a Federal, and not a Confederate Captain, named MCCAFFERTY. A number of Fenian documents of an incendiary character were found in his possession, with evidence that he is connected with the movement.

The arms of Brig.-Gen. GLEASON, of the United States Army, who was also a passenger on the *City of Limerick*, were taken from him.

The *Daily News* thinks the Fenian collapse is likely to settle in a beneficial way, the relations between the United States and Ireland, and that the political relations between England and Ireland are likely to be far better understood than they have ever yet been."

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

SATTERTHWAITE'S Circular, dated on the evening of the 20th, says: "The market for American Securities has been very active, and up to the 19th with steadily advancing rates. 5-20s were at one time done as high as 68¾, but gave way, and closed heavy at 68@68¼. Erie had been largely bought up to 58½, when they reacted to 57, but on renewed buying have again improved to 57½@57¾. Illinois in demand at an improvement on the week of about three-quarters of a dollars. Atlantic and Great Western bonds in demand, and few to be sold, even at an advance of two to three dollars.

IMPORTANT MEETING IN FRANKFORT.

The *Times* says, Frankfort advices mention that a meeting of American bondholders recently called there by Mr. LANER, a New-York bankers, was largely attended. Mr. LANER stated that he had not come to borrow, as his countrymen were competent to provide for the wants of the government, but to make some communications about present facts and future prospects, the Secretary of the Treasury having desired him to do so during his stay in Europe. Mr. LANER stated that as large importations were required for the South, even a large revenue from customs was probable. He also stated that Congress at its next session will probably sanction export duties on cotton, tobacco, &c., by which additional revenue, sixty million dollars will be raised. It was the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury to take up specie as soon as possible with a reduction of paper currency next Spring. The meeting expressed great doubts whether export or large import duties would answer the purpose, the views on those subjects being entirely of an opposite character in Europe, where export duties are abolished, and import duties reduced to the lowest point. Above all, the advantage was urged of setting aside certain revenue for the gradual extinction of the paper currency.

FRANCE.

There were rumors of probable ministerial changes shortly, and also of some Government reforms, including more liberty to the press.

ITALY.

The Minister of the Interior had issued a circular to the prefects relative to the approaching election. He also announces sundry measures to be presented in the new Parliament, including one for the suppression of religious bodies, and the readjustment of ecclesiastical property.

TURKEY.

A Vienna paper learns that warlike preparations, which are again making in Montenegro, have induced the Porte to adopt precautionary measures, and send reinforcements to the frontier. OMAR PASHA'S presence in Vienna was believed to be in connection with these movements.

THE LATEST.

[By Telegraph to Londonderry.]

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 22.

Fenian arrests continue. Another non-commissioned officer has been arrested in the Cork garrison. Two arrests have occurred in Manchester and one in Sheffield.

It is stated that the evidence is too voluminous to admit of the examination taking place on the 23d.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

[By Telegraph to Londonderry.]

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 22.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 188,000 bales, including 64,000 to speculators and 39,000 to exporters. The market has been excited and prices advanced ½d.@¾d. for American and ¼d.@1d. for other descriptions. The authorized quotations are Fair Orleans, 22d.; Middling Orleans, 19¼d.; Middling Mobiles and Uplands, 19d. The sales to-day (Friday) were 20,000 bales. the market closing with a still upward tendency. The stock in port is estimated at 350,000 bales, of which 23,560 are American.

STATE OF TRADE,

The Manchester market is buoyant, and prices still advancing.

BREADSTUFFS are firm, and WHEAT is 1d. higher.

PROVISIONS are steady.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 22—P. M.

Consols closed at 89¾@89¾ for money.

Illinois Central shares, 80@80¼.

Erie shares, 57½.

United States Five-Twenties, 68@68¼.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £64,000.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 21.

BREADSTUFFS dull but steady. SUGAR still advancing. COFFEE firm. TEA steady. RICE quiet and steady. TALLOW inactive.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were steady. Consols unchanged. Discounts in fair demand, and the supply of money not over abundant at 3¾@4 ₱ cent.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 2.

GEN. PALMER AND GOV. BRAMLETTE.

A statement appeared in one of the New-York papers of the 29th ult., in substance, that Maj.-Gen. PALMER is to be removed from the command of the Department of Kentucky. This statement is incorrect. It is true, however, that Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH, aided by Gov. BRAMLETTE, has made an effort to accomplish this end, and have filed statements in the War Department. Both of the gentlemen last named disclaim any personal objection to Gen. PALMER. Gov. BRAMLETTE places his grounds for relieving Gen. PALMER, upon the alleged fact that a serious opposition has been aroused against the General, which will embarrass him in the military administration in Kentucky, and seriously impair his usefulness. Gov. BRAMLETTE expresses the hope that this change will be made, so as to secure Gen. PALMER from reproach or injury, because he is too good and valuable a man to be injured.

Mr. SMITH believes there have been grave mistakes committed by the Military Commander of Kentucky, of which the Union men complain, and from which they cannot recover under his command. Mr. SMITH says slavery in Kentucky, and under the laws of the United States, still exists in that State, which never went into rebellion.

Under these circumstances he believes it unwise, imprudent, and in violation of law, to give all negroes in the State passes, by which they assume the right to leave their homes and congregate in cities and towns, without work or any prospect of livelihood. The negroes in possession of this pass have become a burden upon the people. The owners advertise them and warn all persons not to hire them. Hence they become vagrants, and the Military Superintendent has taken no steps to relieve them, or the white people. Labor is wanted, but the people refuse to hire the negroes because of fear of prosecution under the State laws. A further objection is that officers recently elected have been arrested, and no steps are taken to relieve the loyal people, and he concluded by saying that Gen. PALMER'S day of usefulness in Kentucky has passed.

Gen. PALMER, in answer, takes the ground that he is opposed because he proceeds upon the idea that slavery is dead in Kentucky as elsewhere, and because he had directed passes to be issued to all people of color who could not obtain employment at home, and who were compelled to go elsewhere to get it, and that Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH desires somebody shall be placed in command in Kentucky, who will recognize and sustain slavery. If slavery is to be recognized, protected and defended in Kentucky, Mr. SMITH and other friends of the system do right in asking his removal. Slavery cannot recover under his administration. The pass system did not proceed upon the idea of absolute existence of slavery in Kentucky, but merely upon the theory that there were other interests to be protected, which were of paramount importance. Many were emancipated by act of 3d of March, 1865. Many were abandoned by their masters, and others expelled from their homes. The Ohio River was blockaded, and the colored people could not cross and receive the protection and employment offered them in the free States. The pass system was therefore adopted. These arguments are under advisement by the President and Secretary of War, but it is not believed that Gen. PALMER will be disturbed in his command.

PARDONS GRANTED.

One hundred and fifty pardons were granted to-day by the President. The list was posted in the antechamber adjoining the President's room, and those whose names appeared on it were directed to call at the State Department and receive their warrants. The consequence was, that the crowd in waiting to see the President at 3 o'clock was largely diminished.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH.

A bold push in behalf of negro suffrage in the South has been made in Raleigh, N. C., by the establishment there of an out-and-out negro suffrage paper, the first number of which was issued on Saturday last. The publishers are Messrs. BROOKS & CRANE. Mr. EDWARD P. BROOKS, the editor, has been the North Carolina correspondent of the TIMES for some time past, and also one of the editors of the Raleigh *Progress*, from which paper he withdraws. He served four years in the war, and owes slavery a grudge which he will repay in this philanthropic work. The prospectus of the publishers is a frank and fearless document. They start with a thousand subscribers, and feel confident of success. Two hundred thousand freedmen in the State are learning to read, and this paper will be their organ. Its title is the *Journal of Freedom*, issued weekly at four dollars per annum.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

It seems, after all, that the result of the North Carolina election is not an overwhelming Union triumph. In many localities the partisans of DAVIS and VANCE were elected over Union candidates. In Yadkin County Chief-Justice PEARSON, a radical Union man, was defeated by a reconstructed Secessionist. In Wake County Mr. J. L. PENNINGTON, the editor of the *Progress*, strongly Union, received but 510 votes in a poll of 2,300.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of internal revenue to-day were slightly in excess of three million dollars.

PERSONAL.

Col. and Brevet-Brig.-Gen. SAMUEL CASEY, of the Fourth Regular Infantry, and Col. and Brevet-Brig.-Gen. S. P. HEINTZLEMAN, Seventeenth Regular Infantry have been ordered to their regiments. They are late Major-Generals of volunteers.

THE TREASURY EXTENSION BUILDING.

On Saturday all the workmen on the Treasury extension were discharged, but in some of the shops bosses were immediately appointed, with instructions to employ but a limited number of hands. This course has been adopted that the work may go steadily on until Congress shall make such an appropriation as will warrant the employment of a full force.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 2.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt, as appears from the books of the Treasury returns and requisitions in the Department on the 30th of September last:

Debt bearing interest in coin	$1,116,658,191 80
Interest	65,001,570 50
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	1,260,009,120 44
Interest	72,527,645 75
Debt on which interest has ceased	1,389,320 09
Debt bearing no interest	366,891,093 84
Total amount outstanding	2,744,947,726 17
Total interest	137,529,216 25
Legal tender notes in circulation; one and two years 5 per cent. notes	32,954,230 00
United States notes, old issues	392,070 00
United States notes, new issues	427,768,499 00
Compound interest notes—Act of March 3, 1863	15,000,000 00
Compound interest notes—Act of June 30, 1864	202,012,141 00
Total	678,126,940 00

As compared with the statement for August, there is a reduction of the public debt of nearly $12,742,000, and of interest over $500,000; and also a reduction of $6,012,000 of the legal tender notes in circulation.

Amount in the Treasury—coin	$32,740,788 73
Amount in the Treasury—currency	56,236,441 13
Total	$88,977,229 86

Showing a decrease of nearly $12,700,000 of coin as compared with the August statement, and an increase of $13,454,157 of currency. The amount of fractional currency is $26,487,754, an increase of $143,000. There has been an increase of the June 30, 1864, five-twenty bonds of $8,211,000, and of the July 11, of 1862 six per cent. temporary loan of nearly $8,000,000; and of the March 1, 1862, certificates of indebtedness a reduction of over $22,000,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that in determining the amount of taxable gross receipts for premium and assessments under section 105 of the act of June 30, 1864, insurance companies are not allowed to deduct any amount paid by them for reinsurance.

FUNDING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued proposals for funding certificates of indebtedness, compound interest notes and Treasury notes, and gives notice to the holders of certificates of indebtedness, which mature before the first day of January next, of compound interest notes, and of one and two year's Treasury notes, of the readiness of the Department to give in exchange for them to the extent of $50,000,000 six per cent. five-twenty year bonds at three per cent. premium; that is to say, one hundred dollars of bonds for each one hundred and three dollars in certificates and notes, provided the conversion is made prior to the first day of November next. The bonds issued in exchange for such certificates and notes will bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in coin, on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable, at the pleasure of the government, after five years, and payable in twenty years from the first day of November, 1865. The coupon and registered bonds issued under the proposal will be under the denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000. Registered bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will be issued if desired. Holders of certificates, compound interest or Treasury notes, who desire to make such conversions, will deliver them to the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer or the designated depositaries of the United States, or to any national depository bank which may consent to transact the business without charge. Interest will be allowed on certificates of indebtedness, and one and two-year Treasury notes matured or maturing prior to the 1st of November, 1865, up to the date of maturity and where maturing after the 1st of November, interest will be allowed to that day. Upon the compound interest notes the interest will be computed to Nov. 1, 1865, upon the amount of principal and interest compounded on the back of said notes from the period next prior to that date. The principal and interest of said Treasury notes and obligations will be considered together as an offer for conversion, but when after deducting the principal of the bonds and three per cent. premium, there remains a fraction of $100, this fractional part will be paid to the depositor. The Secretary reserves to himself the right of withdrawing this proposal at any time prior to said 1st day of November provided $50,000,000 shall, prior to that date, be offered for conversion as aforesaid.

SOUTHERN POST-OFFICES.

Postmaster-General DENNISON during September reëstablished postal service on fifty of the most important routes, and reopened four hundred and fifty post-offices in the Southern States.

STATIONERS.

PHILIP & SOLOMONS, of Washington, have been awarded the contract for supplying stationery to the House of Representatives for the ensuing year.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

INTERESTING DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Dispatches from Secretary Seward to Mr. Dayton, M. Godfrey, and General Canby.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 2.

The third volume of the diplomatic correspondence contains the following dispatches on the subject of Mexico:

SECRETARY SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

SIR: Your dispatch of Feb. 9, No. 149, has been received. In this communication you mention that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, of Austria, is expected in Paris, and that circumstances may arise in which it will be necessary for you either to attend or to decline to attend, ceremonies which may be observed in his honor as a sovereign of Mexico, and you ask instructions upon the question. If the Archduke MAXIMILIAN appear in Paris only in his character as an Imperial Prince of the House of Hapsburg, you will be expected to be neither demonstrative nor reserved in your deportment toward him. If he appears there with any assumption of authority or title in Mexico, you will entirely refrain from intercourse with him. Should your proceedings become a subject of inquiry or remark, you will be at liberty, in the exercise of your own discretion, to say that this government, in view of its right and duties in the present conjuncture of its affairs, has prescribed fixed rules to be observed, not only by this department, but by its representatives in foreign countries. We acknowledge revolutions only by direction of the President, upon full and mature consideration. Until such regular authority for recognition, we do not hold formal or informal communications with political agents or representatives of revolutionary movements in countries with which we maintain diplomatic intercourse.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Esq., etc., etc.

MR DAYTON TO SECRETARY SEWARD.

PARIS, March 21, 1864.

SIR: I herewith inclose you a slip cut from *Galignani* (the original being from the London *Globe*) stating that I had intimated a readiness on the part of the United States to receive a minister from MAXIMILIAN, as Emperor of Mexico, etc. These statements will, doubtless, be republished in our country. I need scarcely say that so far as I am concerned, there is not a word of truth in them. I have never given or thought of giving any such intimation as therein stated, either officially or unofficially, publicly or privately.

Whether there is any truth in the statement as respects Mr. SLIDELL, his application for a conference and its refusal, I know not. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. L. DAYTON.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, etc., etc.

SECRETARY SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, April 30, 1864.

SIR: Your dispatch of April, No. 449, has been received.

I thank you for the information it brings concerning the acceptance of the tendered crown by the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, and his intended departure for Mexico.

Events which have recently occurred in the western section of that country, if they are correctly reported, show that the Mexican national authorities are not likely to be immediately suppressed. It is of course not impossible that new embarrassments for this government may grow out of the Archduke's assumption of authority in Mexico. But we shall do all that prudence, justice and honor require to avert them, at the same time we shall not forego the assertion of any of our national rights.

If such precautions fail to secure us against aggression, we shall then, I trust, be able to rise, without great effort, to the new duties which in that case will have devolved upon us. I remain now firm, as heretofore, in the opinion that the destinies of the American continent are not to be permanently controlled by any political arrangements that can be made in the capitals of Europe.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, etc., etc.

SECRETARY SEWARD TO GEN. CANBY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1864.

SIR: Unofficial newspaper statements concerning the alleged entrance of the Mexican Gen. CORTINAS, with an armed force, into the territory of Texas, within the United States, with an assumption of military authority, have attracted the attention of this department, as well as that of the Minister of France at this capital. The reports are contradictory, and apparently unreliable. The dignity of this government, and its honor as a neutral power in the conflict which is raging in Mexico, render it necessary that the President should be fully informed, as early as possible, of the proceedings to which I have thus referred. I have, therefore, to request that you will ascertain the facts and make a report thereon to the Secretary of War. In the meantime, I have the pleasure to inform you that the proceeding is approved by which, on the occasion referred to, you gave notice to the said CORTINAS that his presence in arms within the United States, in an attitude of war against a friendly power, with which the United States are at peace, would not be tolerated. Although that proceeding indicates that you have faithfully adhered to the instructions given to your predecessors, yet, I think it proper to renew the injunction that on no account, and in no way, must the neutrality of the United States in the war between France and Mexico be compromised by our military forces, or be sufficient to be compromitted within your command by either of the belligerents.

I have the honor to be, General,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Major-Gen. E. R. CANBY, Commanding Department of the Gulf, Headquarters, New-Orleans.

SECRETARY SEWARD TO M. GODFREY.

Mr. SEWARD, in the course of his note to Mr. GODFREY, (representing the French Government,) dated Washington, April 6, 1864, says:

"You also inform me in your last-mentioned note that French forces have been directed toward Sonora, and you bring to my knowledge rumors that a very considerable number of emigrants from California have lately disembarked at Guaymas, and have established themselves in the country by virtue of grants which were made to them by President JUAREZ, whom you describe as Ex-President; you further state that the mission of the French forces is to prevent, in Sonora, the taking possession of estates under such grants, the lawfulness of which, you say, will never be admitted; and you suggested to me the expediency of making this information known to American citizens who might be destined to allow themselves to be drawn into such speculations.

While I appreciate the frankness and the good-will which the Emperor's government manifests in thus communicating its views and purposes on the subject mentioned, it, nevertheless, remains my duty to say that this government has long recognized, and still does continue to recognize, the constitutional government of the United States of Mexico as the sovereign authority in that country, and the President, BENITO JUAREZ, as its chief. This government, at the same time, equally recognizes the condition of war existing in Mexico between that country and France. We maintain absolute neutrality between the belligerents, and we do not assume to judge, much less to judge in advance, of the effect of the war upon titles or estates. We have no knowledge of such an emigration from California to Sonora as you have described in your note; but, if such an emigration has taken place, those persons who thus emigrate will, of course, be regarded as subjecting themselves to the authority and laws by which the rights of citizens of Mexico are governed, and while it seems unnecessary for the President to assume that such emigrants will claim the protection of this government for any estate of whatever kind they may attain or attempt to attain in Mexico, it would certainly be presumptious to attempt now to decide upon the validity of such claim.

Peaceful emigration from the United States is entirely free from restraint or influence of the government. Emigrants themselves are generally well informed concerning their rights. Under these circumstances, any interference of the government concerning such emigration would be as inexpedient as it would be without precedent. The case would be different if the act of emigration was attended with preparations and purposes hostile to Mexico or to either belligerent party, or to any other nation; and, therefore, incompatible with the laws of the United States or with the laws of nations. It is believed that the Government of the United States has already sufficiently indicated the views it must take in such a case if it should occur, which, however, there seems no immediate reason to apprehend."

DISPATCH FROM MAJ.-GEN. HERRON.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF BATON ROUGE AND PORT HUDSON,
BATON ROUGE, LA., Sept. 24, 1864.

COLONEL: The letter of Hon. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, to Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War, under date of Aug. 29, 1864, covering translation of a communication received at Washington by the representative of the Emperor of the French, in regard to certain occurrences said to have taken place on the Rio Grande, and which has been referred to me for report, has been received. There is nothing specific in the charges or statements made upon which to make a detailed report.

With reference to the great number of Federals said to have crossed to Matamoras after the evacuation of Brownsville, I would state that there were not six citizens of the United States left in Brownsville when I withdrew the troops from that place. I had sent all persons, men, women and children, to New-Orleans. Some few Mexicans, who had been living on the east side of the Rio Grande, may probably have crossed into Mexico; but I know the number must have been small, for I had previously shipped a great majority of even the Mexicans to New-Orleans; I mean such as resided on our side of the river. I have been constantly in receipt of advices from Matamoras since the evacuation of Brownsville, and had such occurrences as the above taken place, I would certainly have heard something of it.

With reference to the arms and ammunition said to have gone into Mexico from American territory, I would undertake to say, in the most positive manner, that nothing of the kind took place from January 1, 1864, to August 1, 1864, the period of my administration on the Rio Grande; nor did anything occur that would warrant even a rumor of such a thing.

It seems to me that when such charges are made, involving, as they do, the reputation of officers of the United States Army, some kind of proof should accompany the charges; but these statements being so general I can do nothing more than make a mere denial of the whole.

There is neither truth in the report nor ground for it.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

F. A. HERRON, Major-Gen.

Lieut.-Col. C. S. CHRISTENSEN, A. A. G., New-Orleans.

THE TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

Witnesses for the Defence—Negative Testimony—What Certain Persons Didn't See.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 2.

The Wirz Military Commission reassembled morning.

W. D. Hammock, connected with the late rebel service, testified that Confederates could buy overcoats and other articles of the Union prisoners. On one occasion the paroled prisoners obtained a suit of clothes apiece from the supply of the United States sanitary goods received at Andersonville.

On his cross-examination by Col. Chipman, the witness said that he never saw Capt. Wirz beat any of the prisoners of war, but he had seen him take hold of men occasionally and throw them into their places, speaking to them in a profane manner, he being of a violent temper. Witness had smuggled onions, &c., into the stockade, selling them at a profit to the prisoners.

After the examination of this witness, Gen. Bragg retired from the court-room.

Judge-Advocate Chipman then read an order from the War Department relieving Gen. Bragg from duty on the Military Commission.

Mr. Baker—What is the reason for this—I should like to know it?

The Court—You cannot ascertain; it is none of your business.

Mr. Baker—Can I not be permitted to address a few words to the court?

The Court—No, Sir, nor make a motion. It is none of your business. You have nothing to do with the orders of this court.

Mr. Baker—Then I must object to your action?

The Court—There is no objection about it. Go on with your examination.

Vincent Bardo, an Italian, testified that he was the man who blacked his face in order to make his escape; he hoped, after having blacked his face, by mixing in with a gang of out-going negroes, to get away; but he was caught, and punished by twenty-five lashes and by being put in the chain-gang.

Mr. Baker to Capt. Wirz—Captain, stand up.

Mr. Baker to the Witness—Is this the man who ordered you to be whipped and put in the stocks?

The Witness—No, Sir, that is not the man; I know that old Dutch Captain; I do not know who issued the order for my punishment.

Other witnesses were then examined, when the commission adjourned.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Gen. Conner's Expedition—The Battles Fought and the Heavy Losses of the Indians.

FORT LARRAMIE, Sunday, Oct. 1.

Gen. CONNER returned on Saturday from the Powder River Indian expedition. His column will be here in six days. The results of the campaign were four pitched battles with the Cheyennes, Sioux and Arapahoes, with the loss on our side of Capt. COLE, of the Sixth Michigan, and twenty-four men killed and two wounded; an Indian loss of from four hundred to five hundred killed and a large number wounded; the entire destruction of the village of the Arapahoes, and the capture of five hundred head of horses and mules.

The Uranahoes acknowledge a loss of 68 of their braves in one battle, and are now coming in to make peace. It is thought, however, that the Sioux and Cheyennes are not half whipped. Not less than 1,500 men should be stationed at Fort Conner, and the compaign continued during the Winter. The citizens fear that the Sioux and Cheyennes will come back on the road and interfere with the mails and telegraph. The expedition was carried out under the most embarrassing circumstances. Not a pound of stores intended for the expedition arrived in time for use; the troops were mutinous and claimed their discharge because the rebellion had ceased, and regiments were ordered to be mustered out almost as soon as they arrived on the plains.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Democratic Delegates—Arrest of Ex-Gov. Clarke, of Missouri—The Gwin Sonora Scheme.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 29.

The authorized delegates of the Democratic party leave this city to-morrow, for Washington, on an important mission.

Gen. JOHN B. CLARKE, ex-rebel Congressman from Missouri, has been arrested at San Antonio and sent here. He confirms the report of the murder of the rebel Gen. PARSONS and three of his friends, while traveling to Matamoras. He says that the condition of Mexico is most unsatisfactory, the Imperial Government exercising its powers with the greatest severity.

The Confederate Generals who had accepted service under MAXIMILIAN were ordered to report at a certain town, but many of them had previously gone to the Pacific coast, en route to Brazil or some other country.

Dr. GWIN had an understanding with the Emperor NAPOLEON in relation to the colonization of Sonora, but MAXIMILIAN failed to countenance the scheme, which was consequently abandoned by GWIN, who then returned to the United States.

Gen. CANBY suspended Assistant Superintendent CALAHAN, of the Freedman's Bureau, at Shreveport, from his duties pending an invsstigation into serious charges against him. CALAHAN is the individual who placed a whole court under arrest a few days since.

Gov. MORRISON, of Florida, has issued a proclamation ordering an election for a State convention on the first of October.

Ex-Gov. HORTON, of Texas, died at Matagorda on the first of September.

The Matamoras *Monitor* of the 16th, says that PESQUIRA, the Liberal Governor of Sonora, had been deserted by all except two hundred men, and had written to the French Commander that as soon as the French force should arrive at Hermosee, he would leave, deeming the Juarez cause hopeless. In the neighborhood of Tampico, the Imperialists claimed to be successful again, totally defeating MENDEZ, and they now occupy Tuba and Ciudad Victoria.

The *Monitor* seems to apprehend that CORTINAS and CORBULA and others meditate an attack on Matamoras, but MEJIA is prepared.

Capt. NEY is forming a contra-guerrilla force. He was lately at Monterey.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

Vote on the Constitutional Amendment Allowing Negroes the Right of Suffrage.

HARTFORD, Monday, Oct. 2.

Hartford gives 654 majority against the amendment.

STAMFORD, Conn., Monday, Oct. 2.

Greenwich gives a Democratic majority for the town ticket, and 285 majority against the constitutional amendment.

NORWALK, Conn., Monday, Oct. 2.

The majority against the amendment here is 125.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HARTFORD, Monday, Oct. 2.

Sufficient returns have been received to show that the majority against the constitutional amendment will be several thousand.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Thirty-three towns give 2,800 against the amendment, which is probably defeated by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority.

Gen. Slocum at Syracuse and His Appendage.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Oct. 2.

Major-Gen. SLOCUM and ex-Gov. SEYMOUR addressed a large public meeting here this evening. Gen. SLOCUM paid a high tribute to Gen. SHERMAN and his other associates in the field, and explained his position fully in the present political campaign. He also explained his course with reference to Gov. SHARKEY and the Mississippi militia.

Both he and Gov. SEYMOUR strongly indorsed President JOHNSON.

Gov. SEYMOUR took strong ground in favor of the representatives from the Southern States being promptly admitted to seats in the next Congress, insisting that all who opposed their admission were not in favor of a reconstruction of the Union.

FROM ALBANY.

Appointments by the Governor.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 2.

Gov. FENTON has made the following appointments, to take effect from the 1st inst.:

Brevet Brig.-Gen. JAMES F. HALL, late of the First New-York Volunteers, to be Aid-de-Camp upon his staff; Col. GEORGE W. PALMER, Assistant Commissary General of the State, to be Commissary-General, vice FRANK CHAMBERLAIN, resigned.

Movements of Gov. Fenton.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 2.

Gov. FENTON left for New-York City, this evening, by the steamboat *Dean Richmond*.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 2.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Tuesday, Oct. 3: Nos. 25, 26 and 27, (tax cases,) 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 80, 160 and 161.

The Baltimore Clipper.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 2.

The proprietor of the Baltimore *Clipper*, W. WALES, Esq., discontinued the publication of that journal on Saturday, and, having associated with him Messrs. C. C. COX and R. M. NEWPORT, commenced publishing a new journal, entitled the *Daily Commercial*, a large and handsome sheet, to be devoted to commercial and kindred interests.

THE DEATH OF YANCEY.—WM. L. YANCEY came to his end by violence. It was toward the close of the second session of the first Confederate Congress that he broke from the counsels and influence of Mr. DAVIS, and became, with Mr. HENRY S. FOOTE, a leader of the opposition. Mr. BEN. HILL, a Senator from Georgia, had likewise changed his front, and was remarkable for the earnestness, personal interest and persis ency with which he sustained the measures of an administration to which his allegiance had been given but late in the day. Mr. YANCEY, it will be remembered, had returned from an unsuccessful mission to Europe, and was representing Alabama in the Confederate Senate. The question of a navy was under discussion in secret session. The debate ranged beyond the parliamentary limits, and Messrs. YANCEY and HILL became animated over the abstract doctrines of State rights and the divinity of slavery. High words passed, and finally the lie was given by Mr. HILL. Mr. YANCEY leaned forward, and as he aimed a blow at his adversary, was caught in the arms of the latter, and thrown violently back over a desk. Mr. HILL is a man of wonderful muscular development. Mr. YANCEY was never very heavy, though lithe and active. In the fall, his spine was seriously injured, and when the bystanders rushed upon the two and dragged the one from the other, the great fire-eater lay unconcious upon the floor, with a little trickle of blood oozing from his lips. He was carried to his hotel; a vote of secrecy was passed, and the encounter hushed up. No one in Richmond except that body of men knew of the circumstance for six months after. Meanwhile the victim did not recover. He drooped from day to day. He became listless, hopeless and vacant. He was transferred to his own home, where his convulsions ceased a few weeks before his death, which was tranquil and calm.—*Nashville Banner.*

THE STATE ELECTION.

Position of the Democratic Party—Its Lack of Loyalty—Letter from Thurlow Weed, Esq.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *World's* leader of the 26th inst. invites a reply:

"The thin conservative varnish spread over the proceedings of the Syracuse Convention is so unquestionably the work of THURLOW WEED, who seems thereby lifted again into a position of leadership, that it is due to both political parties and to the country that the relations of that eminent politician should be understood. It is especially a question of considerable interest to the voters of this State, who are called upon to decide whether conservatism has its natural home in the Democratic or the Republican Party."

The action of the Republican State Convention accords with the public sentiment. The duties of the soldier have been completed. Those of the Statesman commence. Our government and Union are to be reëstablished and restored. These objects can only be accomplished by "conservative" influences. Hence the spirit which animated the Republican State Convention:

"In the critical Winter of 1860-61, where was Mr. WEED found? Acting with his party? Leading it, by virtue of the great ascendancy he had acquired in its councils, in the course of policy which it finally adopted, and of which the consequences have been so momentous? No! He gave, in that memorable conjuncture, advice which his party scorned; he exerted himself for a policy which, from that day to this, the whole Republican party have regarded with detestation. By his course then and since, three-fourths of the most influential leaders of that party, in the country at large, have looked upon him as little better than a Judas."

This is substantially true. But while politically overboard, my efforts for the country were not intermitted. That, in 1860-61, I raised my own "eyes above the horizon of party," and endeavored thus to elevate the views of statesmen, is quite true. And, happily, I find nothing in all that I wrote then to retract or regret. I started, in 1860, with the emphatic declaration that the energies of the whole Northern people would be required to preserve our government and Union. Thus solemnly impressed, I added that, until the rebellion was crushed and the Union preserved, I cared nothing for "mere party" questions.

"Rolling the cat in the meal-tub extracts neither her claws nor her teeth, much less her disposition; although to serve a purpose she may submit to the operation."

"I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word." The secession "cat," well rolled, as she was, in a loyal "meal-tub," will, in the collisions incident to a canvass, disclose Copperhead "claws." To "serve a purpose," the Democracy submitted "to the operation" of seeming loyal; but the "varnish" is too "thin." And even if sincere—as I freely admit it is with some—it comes four years too late. It comes after the war and the danger are over—when it costs nothing, and is worth less than nothing.

"The resolutions do not indorse the salient feature of President JOHNSON'S policy; and they do squint against it by timid implication in the part where they prate about the expected equality of all classes of citizens in the reconstructed States, meaning thereby—but not daring to say—the political equality of negroes to white men."

The indorsement of the President's policy of reconstruction, by the resolutions of the Republican State Convention, is unequivocal and emphatic. This, for present and practical purposes, was sufficient. The present duty of the government is to restore what was lost, so that the usual operations of government and the peaceful occupations of the country may be resumed. This vitally important object can only be attained by mutual forbearance, not only among ourselves, but between ourselves and the Southern people. The recent speech of Mr. ORR, in the South Carolina Convention, is in the right spirit:

"We said in all our speeches at the beginning that slavery was in danger—that if the dominant party succeeded in their efforts slavery would be destroyed. They succeeded at the ballot-box, and we then made the issue on the battle-field. We were defeated there as we had been elsewhere, and the institution of slavery is hopelessly destroyed. Now the conqueror makes his terms—abolish slavery by your own enactment, declare that it shall never be reëstablished, treat your freed people well, popularize your constitution. Let us be wise men. Let us strengthen his hands by graceful and ready acquiescence in the results of the war. So shall we strengthen ourselves, and soon bring again to our loved State the blessings of peace and civil rule."

Mr. ORR was a former Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"Do we claim that this gentleman has been acting in the interest of the Democratic party during these four or five years he has been receiving the maledictions of his fellow-Republicans? God forbid! On the contrary, he has persistently done the Democratic party all the injury in his power. By professing to share its detestation of the Radicals, he has prevented the true line of distinction being clearly and sharply drawn between the two great parties. Claiming to be still a Republican, and enjoying, to quite an extent, the confidence of the Administration, he was constrained by his position to oppose the Democratic party."

There was no day or hour, during the rebellion, when the party that was truest to the government and Union, was not my party. My efforts, during the war, had but one purpose, which purpose was to preserve a *united* North. This was avowed, openly and always. In 1863, when the Presidential election approached, I told Mr. LINCOLN that "the man who went one step further and faster than other men, in crushing the rebellion, was my candidate for President." I reiterated this avowal in the Albany *Evening Journal*. I labored zealously, during the years 1862-

gave the message of an enlightened and patriotic President to a metaphysically-muddled Governor, whose secession and Copperhead proclivities and associations brought deserved reproach and destruction upon himself and his party:

"Unable, without self-stultification, to object to the Democratic platform, he is inspiring systematic attacks upon the party on the ground of his own stale slander that it was not loyal during the war."

The Democratic platform has my approval. Its bold declaration in favor of sustaining the national credit is especially commendable. Its loyalty would have been a priceless and precious boon when our government and nation were in danger. Then we would have given anything and all things for such patriotic utterances. But when they were needed, and when they would have saved thousands of lives and millions of treasure, they were refused. And even now, if, Mr. HASKIN is to be believed, the *World* endeavored to suppress them!

But is the charge of disloyalty in the Democratic party a "stale slander?" The very fact that a loyal platform could not be extorted from it during the rebellion, abundantly proves its disloyalty. There was a loyal and a "Copperhead" representation in the Chicago Democratic National Convention. They united upon McCLELLAN, but nominated a Copperhead Vice-President and adopted a Copperhead platform. Was not this conclusive evidence of disloyalty? But if further evidence is wanted, the *World* may refresh its memory with the following extracts:

Ex-President PIERCE, in January, 1860, in a letter to JEFFERSON DAVIS, said:

"I do not believe that our friends in the South have any just idea of the state of feeling, hurrying at this moment to the pitch of intense exasperation, between those who respect their political obligations, and those who have apparently no impelling power but that which fanatical passion on the subject of domestic slavery imparts. Without discussing the question of right—of abstract power to secede—I have never believed that actual disruption of the Union can occur without blood; and if through the madness of Northern Abolitionists that dire calamity must come, the fighting will not be along Mason and Dixon's line merely. It will be within our own borders, in our own streets, between the two classes of citizens to whom I have referred. *Those who defy law and scout constitutional obligations will, if ever we reach the abitrament of arms, find occupation enough at home.*"

President BUCHANAN, in his message of Dec. 3, 1860, thus justifies secession:

"The long-continued and intemperate interference of the Northern people with the question of slavery has at length produced its natural effects. Sooner or later the bonds of such a Union must be severed."

And, again, in another part of his message, speaking of Northern legislation, he said:

"In that event, the injured States, after having first used all peaceful and constitutional means to obtain redress, would be justified in revolutionary resistance to the government of the Union."

Judge WOODWARD, a representative Democrat in Pennsylvania, said at Independence-square, in Philadelphia, that:

"We must arouse ourselves and reassert the rights of the slaveholder, and add such guarantees to our constitution as will protect his property from the spoliation of religious bigotry and persecution, or else we must give up our constitution and Union."

The Democracy of Pennsylvania, when State after State was rushing out of the Union, resolved that that State must

"Determine with whom their lot shall be cast—whether with the North and East, whose fanaticism has precipitated this misery upon us, or with our brethren of the South, *whose writings we feel as our own.*"

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, whom the Peace Democracy followed throughout the war, proposed to divide the Union thus:

"ART. XIII. SEC. 1. The United States are divided into four sections, as follows:

The States of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania....shall constitute one section, to be known as the North.

The States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas....shall constitute another section, to be known as the West.

The States of Oregon and California....shall constitute another section, to be known as the Pacific.

The States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri....shall constitute another section, to be known as the South.

ART. XIV. No State shall secede without the consent of the Legislatures of all the States of the section to which the State proposing to secede belongs. The President shall have power to adjust with seceding States all questions arising by reason of their secession; but the terms of adjustment shall be submitted to Congress for their approval before the same shall be valid."

This plan of dismemberment of the Union was thus advocated by GEO. H. PENDLETON, recent Democratic nominee for Vice-President:

"The plan suggested some years ago by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM bears the stamp of his clear sagacity and statesmanlike forecast—dividing the country into four large sections or masses, and requiring a majority of the representation from each to consent to a measure before it should become a law. Mr. CALHOUN, notwithstanding the undeserved obloquy now attaching to his name, was to my mind the most honest and comprehensive statesman who grappled with national problems, and I make bold here to say that no wiser, purer, patriotic statesman ever lived. It may be that the South might be willing to return upon the adoption of some such system of reconstruction as this. If this plan of reconciliation and reconstruction fails, then a separation must be the finality."

After the Southern States seceded, the Democracy insisted that the government could not "coerce" them back. Mr. GEORGE H. PENDLETON said:

"Now, Sir, what force of arms can compel a State not to do that which she has agreed to do? What force of arms can compel a State to refrain from doing that which her State Government, supported by the sentiment of her people, is determined to persist in doing. * * * Sir, the whole scheme of coercion is impracticable. It is contrary to the genius and spirit of the constitution."

In 1862, Democratic leaders sought foreign intervention. Lord LYONS, with whom they conferred, in a dispatch to his government, said:

"Several of the leaders of the Democratic party sought interviews with me, both before and after the arrival of the intelligence of Gen. MCCLELLAN's dismissal. The subject uppermost in their minds while they were speaking to me was naturally that of foreign mediation between the North and the South.

If their own party were in power, or virtually controlled the Administration, they would rather, if possible, obtain an armistice without the aid of foreign governments; but they would be disposed to accept an offer of mediation, if it appeared to be the only means of putting a stop to hostilities."

The Democratic platform, manufactured at Chicago, contained the following "brick" of a resolution:

"*Resolved*, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of a military necessity of a war power higher than the constitution, the constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States."

How naturally, therefore, should Hon. Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, in a letter to JEFFERSON DAVIS, Sept. 29, 1864, have said:

"I think our only hope of a satisfactory peace—one consistent with the preservation of free institutions—is in the supremacy of this (the Democratic) party, at some time or other. Our policy, therefore, is to give this party all the capital we can. You should, therefore, at once, in my opinion, give this party all the encouragement possible, by declaring your willingness to an armistice and a convention of all the States, in their sovereign capacity, to enter upon the subject of peace."

I could fill a volume with these disloyal extracts, but these will enable the people to say whether my charge of treason against Democratic organizations is "a stale slander."

The *World* closes its article with an inquiry:

"The real issue in this canvass is an issue between President JOHNSON and the radicals. The question for voters is, whether those who approve of the policy of the President are likely to aid it by upholding the Republican party."

The Democracy appears with "reformation glittering o'er its fault." The "real issue," so far as the Democracy is concerned, is one of sincerity. The Republican party, faithful throughout, elected President JOHNSON against Mr. PENDLETON, the Copperhead candidate of the Democratic Convention. Is it uncharitable to suppose that the Democratic platform was adopted to elect the Democratic ticket? And if a Copperhead "brick" was rolled in a meal-tub to conceal her teeth and claws," the electors are sure to discern something "suspicious" in that "white heap."

And what kind of ticket does the *World* propose to smuggle through under its loyal platform? Is it a regular old-fashioned Democratic, or a "contraband" ticket? Gen. SLOCUM, a Whig and Republican until he got into "evil communication" with JOHN A. GREEN, an open and vicious Copperhead, is their candidate for Secretary of State. And here, too, is another "cat rolled in the meal-tub." While professing and proffering support to President JOHNSON, this Green-Slocum intrigue conceals a Presidential enterprise.

Mr. ROBINSON, their nominee for Comptroller, left the Democratic party on the negro question. He went with the Radicals three years, and refused his vote to LINCOLN and JOHNSON because they were not radical enough for him. Do they take him for these reasons; or do they take him, as they take their platform, for effect?

The nomination of an army "common scold" for Treasurer will remain, like the fly in amber, a puzzle, unless his alleged refusal to permit Union soldiers to occupy the home of his "classmate"—WINDER, of infamous Andersonville Prison memory—furnishes the solution.

But there is no mystery in the selection of PERRIN as the *Democratic* candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. This man represents an organization which claims "America for Americans," excludes Catholics from office and Irishmen from the ballot-box. He was second only to BROOKS in bitter denunciation and ribald abuse of the late Archbishop HUGHES. He is to be sent through the State calling upon all who have "seen Sam" to vote for this pie-bald Democratic ticket.

The true explanation of these "dodges" by the Democratic Convention is found, I presume, in the fact that the disloyal course of that party during the war, left it, when our army had triumphed, and the government and Union were saved, discredited and demoralized. With little hope of success, by a square, open, manly canvass, the Democracy "steals our thunder" for its platform, and makes up a hybrid ticket. It was bold play, and looked, for twenty-four hours, like winning. But it has been looking less so, day by day, ever since. And now, who doubts that if, in place of its "ring'd, speckled and gray" ticket, the Democracy had nominated such loyal Democrats as FLOYD JONES for Secretary of State, SANFORD E. CHURCH for Comptroller, and JOHN STRYKER for Treasurer, their chances of success would have been improved?

When a party attempts sharp practice, with a hope of misleading the people, it generally results in its own discomfiture. Duplicity in making up their ticket is transparent. This justifies suspicion in regard to their platform; and both indicate the utter demoralization of the Democratic party. When, in the days of its consistency and "usages," did that party forage around for candidates? When before, did it ever borrow a "Black Republican" for Secretary of State, an "Abolitionist" for Comptroller, and a "Know Nothing" for Clerk of the Court of Appeals?

Of the soundness of the Republican platform, and the character and services of its candidates, I shall speak hereafter. T. W.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 2, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '68....C.	113	1000	Reading R.	117⅛
3,000	U. S. 6s, 81....C.	107¾	1000	do	117⅜
37,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s C.	94½	1000	do	117⅝
4,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		200	do	830 117¾
	First Series....	99¼	500	do	117⅛
1,500	do Sec. ser.	99	700	do	b3 117⅛
75,000	do Third Ser.	98⅞	600	do	2d call 117⅛
19,000	do Small	98⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R.	115¾
2,000	Ohio 6s, '81	88	240	Mich. S. & N. I.	74⅝
5,000	North Car. 6s	82½	1600	do	74⅞
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	28¾	100	do	s10 72
30,000	do	28⅝	200	do	s10 72¼
10,000	do	28⅝	500	do	72¼
1,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s, 1st	111½	500	do	72⅜
700	C. & N. W. 1st Ba.	85	1600	do	s10 72
5,000	Chi. & Mil. 1s. M.	85	200	do	72
5,000	Mar. & Cin. 1 st M.	85	300	do	2d call 72
2,000	Gal. & C. 1st M. Ex	100	2000	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	74¼
5,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1s M	95	400	do	s30 74
4,000	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	73	2000	do	74¾
25	Bank of New-York	114	1400	do	74⅞
50	Merchants' Bank..	110	500	do	2d call 74⅞
100	Canton Co	41¼	500	do	b30 74⅞
100	Del. & H. C. Co...	147	1000	do	74⅞
200	Cen. Coal Co.	60½	200	do	74⅞
100	do	59⅜	50	Ill. Cen. R.	130
100	do	59⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.	28¼
200	Quick. Min. Co	49½	200	do	28¼
100	do 2d call	49½	100	do 2d call	28¼
48	West. Union Tel.	74½	250	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	62⅜
200	Wyoming V. Coal.	40	500	do	62⅝
840	Mariposa M. Co.	12⅝	100	do	s10 62⅝
100	do	12⅝	200	do	s10 62⅝
50	Pac. Mail S. Co	220	18	do	62⅝
50	Pac. Mail Scrip.	205	200	Cleve. & Tol	109½
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	96⅞	500	Chi. & R. I	113
400	do s10	96⅞	500	do	113⅛
200	do 2d call	96⅞	200	do	113⅛
1500	Erie Railroad	88½	800	do	113⅛
200	do s10	88⅛	100	do 2d call	113
100	do 2d call	88⅛	100	do	113¼
50	Erie R. Pref.	85	36	Chi., Bur. & Q.	124
500	Hudson Riv. R.	111	100	Mil. & P. du C.	58
200	do	110⅝	150	do	57½
200	do	110⅝	400	do	58
100	do b30	111	10	do	56
100	do 2d call	111⅛	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	x-d 97½
100	do s15	111⅜	800	do	97⅝
5	Second-av. R.	65	50	Chic. & Alt.	106
36	do	63	50	Chi. & Alt. R. Pr.	106½
222	McGr. & W. R.	19	10	Buff. & St. Line R.	190
100	do	28¾	240	Tol. & Wab. R	43

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. Ex-Nov. Coup.	103⅛	1500	Reading R.	117½
6,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	94	1000	do	117⅜
50,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Third Series	58¾	2000	do	s10 117
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New Issue	98⅞	500	do	s30 116¾
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	28¾	500	Mich. Cen. R.	115
200	Canton Co.	40¾	300	Chic. & R. I.	x-d 108
100	Cumb. Coal Pr.	46	100	do	s10 107¾
50	Quick. Min. Co	49¼	900	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	72
300	do	49	200	do	s30 72
200	do s30	48¾	1700	do	72¾
100	N. Y. Central	98½	300	do	72
400	Erie Railroad	88⅝	100	do	s30 71¾
100	do b30	88⅜	100	do	s40 71
100	do s30	87½	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	s30 75
100	Hud. Riv. R.	111⅛	1500	do	75
400	Cleve. & Tol	109¾	300	do	75¼
300	Mil. & P. du C.	58¼	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	62⅝
400	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	97⅛			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	28¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	s3 71¾
100	N. Y. Cen.	96⅞	100	do	71¾
100	do	96⅞	100	do	71⅝
100	do s3	96⅞	400	do	b30 72
700	Erie Railroad. s3	88⅜	100	do	s3 72
700	do	88⅜	100	do	72¼
100	do c	88⅞	200	do	s3 72¼
100	Hudson Riv. R.	110¾	100	do	72⅜
100	do b30	110⅜	500	do	72⅜
700	do s3	110⅜	500	do	s3 72⅜
100	do b10	110⅞	2500	do	72⅜
200	Reading R.	117⅛	800	do	s10 72⅜
200	do s3	117⅜	1400	do	s3 72⅜
3800	do s3	117⅜	200	do	c 72⅜
1700	do	117⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	s3 74
400	do s3	117⅜	1000	do	74⅛
700	do b3	117⅜	200	do	74⅛
200	do b10	117⅜	600	do	s3 74⅛
200	do b10	117⅜	700	do	74⅛
100	Chic. & N. W.	28¾	200	do	74⅜
300	Cleve. & Tol	109	500	do	b3 74⅜
100	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	97⅜	400	do	s3 74⅜
100	do s3	97⅜	2700	do	b3 75
100	do	97⅜	200	do	s3 74⅞
200	McGr. & W. R.	18¾	100	do	75
100	Canton Co.	41	200	Chic. & R. I.	113
200	Cumb. Coal. s3	46¾	100	do	c 113
100	do	46¾	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr.	s3 62¾
100	do	46¾	300	do	62¾
100	do b3	46¾	100	do	62⅞
100	Quick. Min. Co. s10	49¼	200	do	b3 63

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	28¾	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	76
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	s3 97¼	1500	do	b3 76
600	do	b3 97¼	400	do	s10 76¼
300	do	97¼	1000	do	b3 76¼
100	do c	97¼	2000	do	76¼
500	Erie Railroad	b3 88⅜	1300	do	s3 76⅜
1200	do	88⅜	200	do	b3 76⅜
2000	do	88⅜	400	do	b10 76⅜
1000	do	s3 88⅜	700	do	b9 76⅜
300	do	c 88⅜	3300	do	76⅜
600	do	s3 88⅜	1700	do	s3 76⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R.	s3 111⅜	400	Cleve. & Tol	109½
100	do	111⅜	200	do	b3 113
100	do	b3 111⅜	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	s3 113⅛
100	do	111⅜	800	do	113⅛
100	do	b3 111⅜	100	do	113⅜
100	do	b3 111⅜	100	do	s5 113⅜
200	do	b3 111⅜	100	do	s3 113⅜
100	Reading R.	117⅛	400	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	63
800	do	s3 118⅛	300	do	b3 63
500	do	s10 118⅛	200	do	62⅞
500	do	118⅜	100	Mil. & P. du C. R.	58⅛
500	do	118⅛	100	do	58⅛
500	do	s3 118⅛	300	McGr. & W. R.	19⅛
500	do	b3 118⅛	200	Canton Co.	s3 40¾
600	do	s10 118	400	do	b4 41
1000	do	118⅛	100	do	b3 40¾
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	73⅝	300	Cum. Coal	46⅝
600	do	b3 73⅛	100	do	b3 46⅝
1500	do	73⅛	200	do	46⅝
400	do	c 73⅛	100	Cen. Coal Co.	b3 59½
200	do	s10 73	100	do	59½
400	P., F. W. & C.	x-d 98	300	do	s3 59
400	do	97¾	100	Mariposa M. Co.	13⅜
700	do	b3 97⅜	100	do	s3 12⅝
300	do	97⅜	100	do	b10 12⅝
1000	do	97⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	New-York Cen.	b3 96¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	75
100	do	96⅝	800	do	s10 75
100	Erie Railway	s5 87⅝	1100	do	74⅝
300	do	87⅝	400	do	s10 74⅝
400	do	b3 87⅝	200	do	s3 74⅝
400	do	s5 87⅝	400	do	74⅝
100	do	87⅝	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	109½
100	Hud. Riv. R.	b3 111	200	do	b3 110
500	do	s3 110⅝	200	do	109⅝
100	do	110⅝	800	do	b3 109⅝
400	do	111	200	do	109⅝
1100	Reading R.	116¼	200	Chic. & R. I.	x-d 107⅛
1200	do	b3 116⅛	100	do	b3 107⅞
1000	do	s3 116⅛	100	do	s3 107⅞
400	do	116⅛	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr.	s3 62¾
600	M. So. & N. I.	73	100	do	b3 62¾
600	do	b3 72½	100	do	62¾

The Weekly Averages of the Associated, Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this city, for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 30, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$5,939,188
Decrease in Specie	578,880
Increase in Deposits	6,509,927
Increase in Legal-Tender	3,647,199

	Oct. 1, 1864.	Sept. 30, 1865.	Sept. 23, 1865.
Local Capital	$69,727,725	$79,478,500	$79,535,865
National		70,705,700	69,847,700
Total in C. H.	$69,927,725	$80,186,200	$79,388,368
Loans	185,896,837	221,818,640	215,879,452
Specie	19,671,131	13,643,182	14,222,062
Deposits	145,816,607	183,830,716	177,320,789
Legal-Tender		57,665,674	54,018,475
In Sub-Treas'y	22,511,938	70,972,166	75,079,454

We revise our table of the Bank Capitals reporting through the Clearing-house, as follows. The Ninth National $1,000,000 is added since last Monday:

NATIONAL REPORTING TO CLEARING-HOUSE.			
Commerce	$10,000,000	North America	$1,000,000
Am. Exchange	5,000,000	Hanover	1,000,000
Fourth	5,000,000	Market	1,000,000
Metropolitan	1,000,000	St. Nicholas	1,000,000
Central	3,000,000	Ninth	1,000,000
New-York	3,000,000	Butchers'	800,000
Merchants'	3,000,000	Commonwealth	750,000
Park	2,000,000	Fulton	600,000
State	2,000,000	Leather	600,000
Republic	2,000,000	Irving	500,000
Mechanics'	2,000,000	M. Association	500,000
Continental	2,000,000	Seventh Ward	500,000
Phenix	1,800,000	Chatham	450,000
Shoe & Leather	1,500,000	Pacific	422,700
Union	1,500,000	Citizens'	400,000
Gallatin	1,500,000	Marine	400,000
Importers'	1,500,000	East River	350,000
Merchants' Ex	1,235,000	Atlantic	300,000
Tradesmens'	1,000,000	Grocers'	300,000
City	1,000,000	Chemical	300,000
Broadway	1,000,000	Second	300,000
Ocean	1,000,000	Manufacturers'	200,000
Mercantile	1,000,000		
Total National Capital			$70,707,700

LOCAL REPORTING TO CLEARING-HOUSE.			
America	$3,000,000	Peoples'	$412,500
Manhattan	2,050,000	North River	316,000
Nassau	1,000,000	Greenwich	200,000
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	Dry Dock	200,000
Mech. & Trad's.	600,000	Bull's Head	200,000
Mer. & Manuf.	500,000		
Total Local Capital			$9,478,500

The following is the National Bank Note Circulation of the National Banks of the City of New-York in the Clearing-house:

Fourth	$1,497,055	Merchants'	$140,383
Ninth	900,000	Tradesmen's	310,959
Central	1,030,853	Mer. Exchange	123,200
Second	270,000	Seventh Ward	104,412
Commerce	937,000	Mercantile	298,950
Broadway	318,604	Market	280,000
Republic	404,404	St. Nicholas	370,736
Shoe and Leather	942,200	Marine	100,000
Park	600,420	M. Association	104,833
East River	175,985		
Total 19 Banks			$9,416,061
Total 38 other National and Local Banks			1,229,636
Total on Clearing House report, Sept. 30.			$10,645,697

The changes in the present Bank return from last Monday are mainly accounted for by the admission of the Ninth National Bank, which, on a capital of $1,000,000, returns to the Clearing-house the following statement:

Loans	$4,962,130	Deposits	$6,666,482
Legal Tender	2,475,800	Circulation	900,000

The market for Money opens this week with increased ease to the Stock Brokers at 5@6 ₱ cent. per annum, and less employment is required to-day than was anticipated from the revival in the Railway and other speculations on the Stock Exchange. The rates to the Discount Brokers are 6½@7½ ₱ cent. for prime Merchant paper.

The Treasury Department announces to-day the readiness of the Government to fund or exchange into new United States 5-20 Bonds any part of $50,000,000 of the outstanding Compound 6 per cent. Interest Legal Tender Notes, or the 5 per cent. Interest Legal Tender Notes, or the 6 per cent. Treasury Certificates of indebtedness. The terms are that United States Bonds, bearing 6 per cent. Interest in Gold at 20 years date, but redeemable in Gold at the option of the Government at any time after 5 years, (commonly known as United States 5-20's new,) will be issued at the rate of 103 per cent., exclusive of 1st of November coupon, and that in exchange of the Currency Interest-bearing Notes and Certificates will be taken at their face *and the accumulated interest to the 1st November.* These exchanges, it will be seen from the official advertisement, can now be made at the New-Yrok Office of the United States Treasury or through any of the National Banks acting as depositaries of the government. The receipts of either will be binding for the Notes and Certificates left for exchange, and the delivery of the 5-20 Bonds which, we understand, will be ready in all the month of October. The first applicants for the exchange will probably get $1,000 Bonds as early as the 10th or 12th of the month. And the other denominations are in active preparation.

The Government 5-20s were all dealt in to-day ex-November interest, which interest, at the present rate for Gold, is equal to about 4½ ₱ cent Currency. The old Bonds sold at 103¼@; ex-interest, and the new is quoted 102½@102 ₱ cent. There was not much business in either, as the terms of the funding proposition of the Treasury were not known until late in the day. The other Gold bearing Stocks were steady; the 7.30 ₱ cent Currency Loans a fraction weaker.

Three was greatly increased speculative excitement in the Railways at the Stock Exchange and on Broad-street, where the outsiders mostly congregate. The additional advance on some of the Western Shares and on Reading, in the forenoon, was equal to 1⅛@2 ₱ cent. and a very heavy business done in Reading, Michigan Southern, Pittsburgh, Rock Island and New-York Central. The changes were least important in Erie, say 88½ to 88⅜ and back to 88@87⅞ ₱ cent. At the Second regular Board there was a strong disposition from several prominent Brokers to sell the market down on 30@60 day options, and also some eagerness by bidders to realize on the advance of the morning. The funding notice of the Treasury was spoken of as "the loan" with which the market had been so repeatedly threatened *by rumor*, since the 1st of August, and the speculators who were bearish before on general principles, of course, continue bearish because they fancy they can make a point against the ease in the Money market on this announcement. On the other hand the *Bull* speculators are not yet alarmed on the subject, and rely upon the awakening in speculation within a few days past to carry the market higher.

The price of Gold was 144¼ per cent. to-day, and the Bills on London 109½@109¾ for standard Bankers, for Gold. Most of the business for the Cunarder went over to Tuesday and Wednesday, as the steamer *Australasian* will not sail till the afternoon of Wednesday.

At 4 o'clock the Railway quotations were unsettled, but about as follows compared with Saturday:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	94½	94	N. West Pref	62¾	62¾
U. S. 6-20s	107¾	*103⅝	Rock Island	112¾	*108
U. S. 7-30s	99⅜	98⅞	Fort Wayne	98⅜	*97
N. Y. Central	96⅛	96	Cumb'land Coal	46¾	46
Erie	88¼	87¾	Quicksilver	40¾	40

We direct attention to the card of Messrs. MEIGS, VON SEYBOLD & Co., Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 4 Broad-street, and to their highly respectable references. Mr. MEIGS has been for twenty years in the old Bank of America. One of the junior partners of the firm is a member of the regular Stock Exchange Board.

Messrs. W. SCHOLL and N. A. COWDREY, trustees of the Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, advertise that they will pay off at par and interest, $82,500 of the bonded debt of that company. This payment leaves outstanding but $449,000 of debt against that company, which, it is probable, will all be paid or converted into capital stock by the 1st of April next. The company will then be one of the very few railroad companies in the West entirely free from debt.

Michigan Southern Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The official statement of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad of the 28th of February, 1865,

Gives as gross earnings for the year	$4,280,465 73
Operating expenses	2,408,352 17
	$1,881,113 56

Showing more than 10 ₱ cent. net earnings on the capital stock, which stands as follows:

Capital stock	$9,720,200 00
Funded debt, all classes	8,564,115 00
	$18,284,315 00

The gross earnings for six months, from the 1st of March to the 1st of September, 1865, show an increase of $378,930 over the corresponding months of last year. We think this might encourage the holders of the stock. W.

The Collections of Customs in Legal Tender.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, the President, Mr. LAW, alluding to a letter written by me, published in your paper on the 21st inst., addressed to that chamber, stated "that the writer, in the first place, combatted a suggestion that had never been made," thus imputing to me a misrepresentation of his suggestion in order, as might be inferred, successfully to combat it.

The suggestion combatted in that letter was stated in these words: "A very distinguished member of your body is reported to have suggested for your *consideration the propriety of recommending to the Secretary of the Treasury, the collection of a part of the Customs revenue in legal tender notes in lieu of coin, such notes to be cancelled, thereby reducing the currency.*" The above as italicised is "a literal extract of the minutes of the Chamber of Commerce."

It is understood Mr. LAW declares he did not make that suggestion; and alleges that the minutes of the board are not to be accepted as evidence of what was said by him, because those minutes were not read and approved; this plea appears to me to be puerile. Until the *record* of what occurred at the chamber, where Mr. LAW's suggestion was made is changed, it must be received as true.

A meeting of the chamber was held after the one at which the suggestion was made, and those minutes were not changed.

This reference to the minutes settles the question of fact, as between Mr. LAW and the writer of that letter against him, and thus removes the imputation cast by him upon me. JAMES A. HAMILTON.

SEPT. 30, 1865.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FUNDING COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 140 BROADWAY,

FISCAL AGENT AND UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

This bank will act as Government Agent for funding the compound notes into new 5-20 bonds at the Treasury price, (103 ex. Nov. interest;) interest on the compounds will be made up to Nov. 1.

The $1,000 bonds will be ready about the 15th inst.; the smaller bonds about the 1st of Nov.

A quarter of one per cent. commission will be charged for funding and delivering the bonds here.

GEO. F. BAKER, Cashier.

FOR SALE—Three hundred thousand dollars New-York Central Railroad Seven Per Cent. Convertible Bonds of eighteen hundred and seventy-six. Apply to JAMES H. BANKER, at the office of R. L. Cutting & Co., No. 19 William-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 2, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last: 67 bbls. Ashes, 16,052 bbls. Flour, 136 bbls. and 248 bags Corn Meal, 7,009 bushels Wheat, 117,748 bushels Corn, 150 bushels Rye, 27,112 bushels Barley, 52,666 bushels Oats, 8,800 bushels Malt, 2,179 pkgs. Provisions, and 136 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet, but steady, at $7 87½ for Pots, and $7 87@$8 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been in brisk demand at firmer and rising prices. Middlings, 45c.@46c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 4,300 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand at an advance of 5 .@15c. ₱ bbl., closing buoyantly. Sales since our last add up 12,500 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7 70@$8 10; poor to choice Extra State at $8 10@$8 70, chiefly at $8 10@$8 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 85 @$9 15 ₱ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$7 70	@$8 10
Extra State	8 10	@ 8 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 20	@11 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 85	@ 9 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 20	@11 75
Extra Genesee	8 75	@11 75
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 00	@15 25

Southern Flour is steadily advancing. Sales since our last 750 bbls., at $9@$10 70 for poor to good, and $10 75@$15 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving. Sales 500 bbls. Extra, at $8 15@$11 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $4 65@$4 75 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, $5 10 for Caloric, and $5@$5 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request at a further improvement of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. Sales, since our last, of 70,000 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; Amber Western (Winter) at $2 25; Red do. on private terms; Amber Wisconsin at $1 71 @$1 72; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 62@$1 71; Amber State, at $2 25 ₱ bushel. Corn is in active request, and firmer. Sales 72,500 bushels at 81c.@92c.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on

TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1865,

At 11 o'clock A. M.,

At foot of Cherry-st. E. R.,

The following goods saved from the fire at Coe's Bonded Warehouses:

Gunny Cloth,
Cotton and Wool,
Rags—Leghorn, Messina, Blue and Colored.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

ACCOUNT OF UNDERWRITERS—

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

WILL SELL on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1865,

At 10½ o'clock, A. M.,

At No. 553 Front-st.:

200 barrels Gum Kowrie,

Immediately after,

At Jackson-slip,

300 barrels Gum Kowrie.

Goods can be examined any time previous to sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT SING SING, AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1865, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, SING SING—Large handsome house and about 9 acres of land, on Croton-av., 1¼ miles from depot; house 36x52, and in good order; good barn, carriage-house, stable, &c.; grounds well laid out; choice fruit, shade and ornamental trees; scenery, both river and inland, unsurpassed; size of plot, 500 by 800 feet; immediate possession given.

Can be seen at any time by permit from the auctioneers.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

CLOSING SALES OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, during the month of October, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:

NEW-YORK.

New-York City, TUESDAY of each week—100 horse each day.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
Philadelphia, SATURDAY of each week—100 mules each day.
Harrisburgh, TUESDAY of each week—100 mules each day.
Harrisburgh, THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
Reading, TUESDAY, Oct. 3—150 horses.
Greenburgh, FRIDAY, Oct. 13—150 horses.
Lancaster, THURSDAY, Oct. 19—150 horses.
Pittsburgh, THURSDAY, Oct. 26—150 horses.
Allentown, TUESDAY, Oct. 31—150 horses.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, TUESDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
Wilmington, FRIDAY of each week—100 mules each day.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10—150 mules each day.
St. Louis, Oct. 11, 12, 13 and 14—150 horses each day.
St. Louis, Oct. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30 and 31—150 mules each day.

GIESBORO, D. C.

TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.

No sales of mules will take place at WASHINGTON, D. C.

The animals to be sold in October are superior to any heretofore offered to the public. The majority of them are sound and serviceable.

It is expected that at this series of sales all the surplus government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should, therefore, avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CAR ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000 tons Railroad Iron.

At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, a M.:

Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Ca
At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:
One new Locomotive Engine, 5 foot gauge.

At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:
Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ in gauge.
Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Two (2) new Trucks.
Six (6) new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.

Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., rich household furniture, the property of a gentleman going South, and removed from his country residence for convenience of sale, comprising in part as follows, viz.:

PARLOR.

Rich velvet and Axminster carpets and rugs, fine brocatel curtains and cornices, lace curtains, rich carved rosewood etagere, carved rosewood suite in crimson and gold, silk brocade, rosewood reception chairs, rosewood pianoforte, carved rosewood centre table, French plate pier mirror, &c.

LIBRARY.

Elegant rosewood cylinder French desk, carved black walnut library table, carved black walnut suite in green reps, Brussels carpets, bookcases, &c.

DINING-ROOM.

Richly carved black walnut buffet, black walnut dining suite in green brocatel, black walnut extension table, lounges, arm chairs, rich Dresden and French china dinner and tea sets; cut glassware, silver plated ware, &c.

TOGETHER WITH

Rosewood, black walnut and enameled bedroom suites, curled hair mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, &c.

ALSO,

An excellent assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Will be on exhibition on TUESDAY.

20,000 TO 30,000 TONS OF

PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1865.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of October next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO. Auctioneers, 20,000 to 30,000 tons of fresh mined "Pittston" Coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh, pro rata during the month of October.

The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the Company's Coal, to be stated at the time of sale.

Terms: 50 cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of six cents per ton, in like funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

Pursuant to a warrant of sale issued out of the United States District Court for the District of Vermont, I will sell at public auction, at the Custom-house in Berlington, in the said district, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, certain goods, wares and merchandise, to wit:

255 mink skins.
401 fitch skins.
30 bear skins.

Given under my hand at Chester, in said District of Vermont, this 23d day of September, A. D., 1865, and of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,

Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, by order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton Agent,

1,500 bales New-Orleans and Mobile COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in bale at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st., two days before the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway,

VALUABLE HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c., private property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, viz.:

One pair long-tailed bay HORSES, 14¾ hands high, 5 and 6 years old, sound and gentle, and very fast. Both horses were raised for the gentleman's own use, from a very fast mare; have not been trained.

One light, open WAGON, built by Stuyvesant & Smith, in good order.

One park TROTTER, built to order by A. T. Demorest, been used but a little, and cost $375.

One fine double HARNESS; best city make.
Two English BLANKETS.
One lady's SIDE-SADDLE and BRIDLE, nearly new.
One military SADDLE.

Also, a four-seat covered open BRETT, with pole and shaft.

Also, a fine gold hunting-case WATCH, patent lever, made by Joseph Johnson, of Liverpool, and cost $250.

Sale without reserve.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, OCT. 3, AT 11 o'clock, within the store,

FRESH NEW CROP MALAGA FRUIT,

the cargo of brig *Rosebud*, from Malaga, consisting of

6,100 boxes Layer Raisins,
600 half boxes Layer Raisins,
1,300 quarter boxes Layer Raisins,
300 boxes Bunch Raisins,
200 half boxes Bunch Raisins,
900 quarter boxes Bunch Raisins,
1,680 boxes Malaga Lemons.

} John Clemens & Sons' brand.

ALSO,

CURRANTS—100 bbls. Currants.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3 and 4, at 11 o'clock each day, at their gallery, No. 93 Liberty-st.,

ENGRAVINGS.

An invoice of framed and unframed valuable engravings, comprising in all about 800 lots, among which may be found fine fine and plain engravings, proof before letters of instructing and varied subjects. Also, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, a number of prepared photographic stones.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 6, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 15 State-st., New-York, by order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Agent—

— bales 4-4 Southern sheetings.
— bales ⅞ Southern sheetings.
— bales sheetings, stripe.
— bales Osnaburghs.
— bales drills.
— bales gray cloth.
— bales bags.
18 bales yarn
15 bales wool.
97 boxes clothing
219 rolls leather.
60 flasks quicksilver.

Goods can be examined and catalogues will be ready three days before the sale.

C. H. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2, 1865.

Will be exposed at public auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 5, 1865, at the Warehouse, Judiciary-square, Fifth and E sts., under the direction of Capt. Henry Johnson, Med. S. R., U. S. Army, a large lot of serviceable property, consisting of:

Iron bedsteads, blankets, mattresses, hair and shuck; hair pillows, sheets, linen and cotton; mugs, pitchers, knives and forks, spoons, tumblers, bowls, shirts, drawers, socks, &c.

The attention of housekeepers and proprietors of hotels and steamboats, dealers in second-hand material and others, is respectfully called to these sales, as articles are offered in quantities to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms cash in government funds.

Purchasers are required to pay for and remove their goods within forty-eight hours from date of sale.

These sales will be continued every Thursday at the same place until further notice.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of MOSES TAYLOR, EDWARD BEMENT and PHILO C. CALHOUN, assignees of Morris Ketchum, the lot of land on the northwest corner of 5th-av. and 38th-st., being 26 feet 9 inches front on the avenue, and 100 feet deep on 38th-st., together with the adjoining lot on 38th-st., being 17 feet front on the street and 48 feet 9 inches deep, with the first-class four-story brown-stone front house thereon, being 29 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 117 feet deep on 38th-st. The house is wainscotted, with black walnut, from the first story to the attic, and is in every respect a first-class dwelling. Also the lot with the two-story brick building used as a stable on the northerly side of 39th-st., 120 feet west of Madison-av., 24 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. The stable is complete in every respect, containing stalls for six horses, cow, &c. The upper part is fitted up for a dwelling for a coachman and his family. Also the lot of land with the four-story English-basement house thereon on the northerly side of West 36th-st., 407 feet 6 inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of 5th-av. and West 36th-st., and known as No. 31 West 36th-st., being 18 feet 9 inches in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

These three parcels are believed to be free from all incumbrances except a life estate of Mary Munroe, in the 38th-st. property, and the inchoate right of dower of Mrs. Margaret Ketchum in all three parcels; which incumbrance, if not provided for before the day of sale, the purchaser must arrange for or take the premises subject to. Terms, 10 per cent., and the auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, and the remainder in cash, at No. 40 Exchange-place, (the office of the assignees,) on Nov. 20, at 12 M., at which time and place the usual Trustee's deed will be given. The furniture, which is all adapted to the house, now in the premises, corner of 5th-av. and 38th-st., may be taken by the purchaser at an appraisal, or if not so taken, it will be sold at the house on some day between Oct. 19 and Nov. 20, of which notice will be given hereafter. For cards of admission to the houses, which can be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 11 to 1 o'clock, apply to the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Aubusson carpets, grand piano, mirrors, chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c., at auction.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 5, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 46 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, most of which was made by the best manufacturers, and is in perfect order. Front parlor—Elegant covered ebony and gilt parlor suite, in blue silk, elegant curtains to match; ebony and gilt centre table, large mantel mirrors, marble and ormolu mantel clock, chandelier, elegant Aubusson carpet, in perfect order. Back Parlor—Black walnut sofa, chairs, ottomans, black walnut and ebony secretary, carved black walnut secretary bookcase, library table, rosewood grand piano, 7-octave, made by Chickering; Wilton carpet. Dining-room—Carved black walnut buffet, marble-top extension table, handsome marble mantel, clock, with bronze figure; rosewood cabinet, black walnut chairs, in leather. Bed-rooms—Carved black walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, marble-top commodes, armoire-a-glace, chairs, tables, mattresses. Also a few fine engravings, after Landseer, Rosa Bonheur, &c. A good assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The furniture will be on exhibition the day previous to the sale. Permits to see furniture and catalogues can be had at the auctioneer's office.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 50 VALUABLE lots, by order of Ellen M. Murray, executrix, and Bernard McCafferty, executor, of the estate of Peter Murray, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS, & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 14, 1865, at 12 o'clock M, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, about 50 valuable lots, situated on 11th-av., 76th, 77th, 78th and 92d sts., between the 9th and 11th avs. Further particulars hereafter.

MEETINGS.

U. S. GRANT.

The U. S. GRANT SOCIAL CLUB is open for the admission of members to the 20th inst. The number of members is limited, thus affording those who are desirous of obtaining a membership in what is really a social club to do so, and have an opportunity of passing away the long Winter evenings in an entertaining and profitable manner. By order of

CHARLES BYRNE, President pro tem.

D. PAULDING, Sec'y.
Address D. Paulding, care of A. Goetze, Nos. 118 and 120 3d-av.

A REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE MARINE SOCIETY will be held on second MONDAY in October next, (9th October,) at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Atlantic Insurance Office, corner of Wall and William sts., (Underwriters' Room,) second floor, for the transaction of the ordinary business of the society, and by order of the First Vice-President, for the purpose of electing a President to supply the vacancy caused by the death of our late much esteemed and lamented friend, Capt. C. H. Marshall, our late President.

JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1865.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.— A stated meeting will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, at 7½ o'clock.

Mr. Brodhead will communicate to the society some *Notices of the Early Ecclesiastical History of New-York, with Extracts from the Correspondence of the Clergy, with the Classis of Amsterdam.*

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.— There are three important advantages in the nitrous oxide gas: First, it is harmless, entirely harmless. Second, enough can be given, without risk, to produce perfect insensibility to pain. Third, the effects all pass off within three or five minutes. We have given it to 6,402 patients without a single failure or accident. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. WAIT, SR., NO. 263 FOURTH-AV., corner 21st-st., extracts teeth under the nitrous gas, at 50 cents each. Teeth plugged and inserted in the best manner on moderate terms. References: Dr. Ferris, Chancellor of the University; Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Baldwin and Halleck. A student wanted.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, are inserting FULL or PARTIAL SETS of their IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

OSTEOPLASTIC OR ARTIFICIAL BONE-FILLINGS FOR DECAYED TEETH.—Old roots built up; mere shells, aching teeth and every variety of cavity filled without pain, by the discoverer. Rooms at No. 29 14th-st., one door west of Union-square. 12,700 testimonials.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST—ORIGINATOR OF anæsthetic nitrous oxide, has used it for years with perfect success, often extracting fourteen to sixteen teeth at a single operation without the knowledge of the patient. Office No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

SAFETY LAMP.

No smoke, no chimney. Portable, not dangerous. Free from smell and has all the advantages of gas without the expense. A great LIGHT, all for a penny for six hours. Send for full description. For sale, wholesale and retail, by the Lig-ro-ine Fluid and Lamp Company, 12 Gold-st.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st.; works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp ow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster Established 1843.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABDE YOUNG woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; has the best city reference. Call, for two days, at No. 169 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY THE ADVERtiser, as seamstress; she thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, shirt-making, every kind of family sewing, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON OR housekeeper in a school or private family, by a lady of respectability and experience, who is fully competent to take the entire charge. Call or address P. L., No. 44 Woodhull-st., second house from Hicks-st., Brooklyn, for three days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED NEW-ENGland lady, without incumbrance, a situation as housekeeper, or would act as companion to an invalid lady; best of references as to character and capability. Letters answered in person if desired. Address H. B. M., Station D.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good city reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 266 West 31st-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, situation in a small private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; can be seen for two days, at No. 222 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor; has the best of city reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, IN city or country, by a very respectable married lady; can give the best of references; lives at present in New-Brunswick. Can be seen at No. 7 Washington-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS cook in a private family; thoroughly understands the best of English cooking; is very clean and obliging; will give good satisfaction to any lady who calls at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress; understands all kinds of family washing and French fluting; has good city reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 16 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A HOUSEKEEPER, A SITUAtion to take charge of the house for a widower or one or two elderly gentlemen; is experienced; has the best city reference. Can be seen at No. 121 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress or wait on young ladies; has three years' city reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 121 West 20th-st. No one from the country need apply.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND OBLIGING girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to assist in the care of children. Can be seen this day at her present employer's, No. 72 University-place.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, A SITuation in a gentleman's family, as housekeeper; the most unexceptionable references given and required. Address Mrs. J. N. B., Box No. 2,832 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has eight years' city reference from her last place. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 126 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant girls, one as chambermaid and seamstress, the other to wait on a lady or take care of a grown child and sew; best of city reference given. Inquire at No 268 West 29th-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR family seamstress; is a first-class nurse of long experience in the care of children; is a widow without incumbrance; best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 590 3d-av., between 46th and 41st st.; ring the bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl, as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; has been eight years in her last place; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 273 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR chambermaid, by a respectable young woman who understands her business thoroughly; best of city reference. Call, or address ANN, No. 239 West 35th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing or waiting; is willing and obliging; good city references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 342 6th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO WOMEN, one as first-class cook (Protestant); the other as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at SANDERS', No. 45 3d-av., from 10 till 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GERMAN NURSE by a respectable girl who has had experience in nursing. Apply at the German Employment Office, No. 154 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND sewer or chambermaid, by a woman that understands the care of children from infancy up; has good city reference. Address No. 163 West 35th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED INFANT'S nurse, a Protestant, a situation in the country, or to go South; refers to her last employer. Call at No. 263 7th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, with city reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in city or country; understands her work thoroughly. Call at 103 West 35th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH lady's maid, proficient in hair dressing; has a knowledge of dressmaking, and a good plain seamstress. Address, for two days, B. B., Station G, Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a small private family; the best of city reference given. Call at No. 139 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A woman who is very capable to care for an infant or grown children, or do plain sewing; has good city reference. Apply No. 148 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH NURSE, WITH excellent city reference, a situation in the city or country to take charge of an infant from its birth; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; has the best of reference. Inquire at No. 44 Rivington-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT nurse who can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; or young children in a private family. Can be seen at No. 357 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, in a private family, as laundress, and would be willing to assist in chamberwork. Call at No. 502 2d-av., corner of 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or wait on a lady; best city reference. Call at Bookham's, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent city reference, a situation in the city; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies; wages $12. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, as seamstress, to cut and fit; can make boys' clothes; the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 6 Great Jones-st., corner Lafayette-place.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COMPEtent young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. Call at No. 176 West 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable Protestant young woman. Can be seen at No. 168 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—WASHING, BY A RESPECTABLE woman; a family or gentlemen's washing: the best of city references given. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and to assist in waiting; would do housework for a small family; good reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, in a private family, as cook; would be willing to assist in washing. Call at No. 502 2d-av., corner of 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO obtain work by the day, or take washing to her own house; can give the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 427 3d-av., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS' family washing and gentlemen's washing; can give the best of city reference. Call for one week at No. 73 Perry-st., between Bleecker and 4th.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of city reference. Apply at No. 121 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation as laundress in a private family; reference can be given. Apply at No. 115 West 15th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman as cook; is a good cook, and has good references. Call for two days at 89 West 11th., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English woman as excellent cook; good city reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; would assist in the washing; best of city reference. Apply at No. 171 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as competent cook; best city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, in a private family; good city references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 319 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; fully competent to undertake all kinds of needlework. Call at No. 126 West 26th-st.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 397 4TH-AV., between 28th and 29th sts., may be obtained a Protestant cook, washer and ironer; also, a chamber-maid and nurse; likewise, Catholic cooks and girls for every kind of housework, and a colored waiterman.

THE WASHING OF A FEW LADIES OR gentlemen wanted by a respectable woman at her own residence, No. 163 East 26th-st., first floor, back room; good references. Mrs. ADAMS.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN between the age of 19 and 20, who writes a first-rate hand, and with some experience in the insurance business, in some bank, insurance company or mercantile house; references of the first-class. Address C. R. W., Box No. 2,687 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, OR groom and coachman, by a young man of good appearance; perfectly understands his business in the above capacity, which his papers will certify, and can bring the best city reference. Address P. D., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman (English,) fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's establishment; best of city reference. Address or call, for two days, H. C. P., at Deans', No. 1,144 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH practical gardener, who thoroughly understands the care and management of hot and cold graperies, also greenhouse plants, fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c.; can make all kinds of rustic work to improve a gentleman's country place; has good recommendations from his employers. Address C., gardener, Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young, single German; has had many years' experience; will be found an honest, sober and respectable man and thoroughly understands his business; best of city reference. Address, for two days, A. B. C., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN FOR an excellent and respectful (colored) man of good appearance, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and is a good driver; no objection to the country; wages moderate. Apply for or address a note to No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, OF the first-class qualifications, having recommendations as such; understands the best method of laying out peach-houses, graperies and green-houses; is a single man. Address GARDENER, care Messrs. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS served three years as Quartermaster, a situation as entry clerk, or would take any position in a wholesale house where he can make himself useful. Address H., care of Sanger & Judson, No. 84 Chambers-st., to whom he refers.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as groom and coachman; is an excellent groom and a careful driver, and is not afraid of work; he has the best reference as to honesty and sobriety. Call at the Irving Stables, Nos. 46 and 48 East 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an aged man; one who perfectly understands the care of horses and is a good safe driver. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 83 19th-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN gardener, single man, well knowing his business in every direction, a situation: no objection to go to the South or any part of this country. Call at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH man and wife; the man is a good coachman or waiter; willing to do any kind of work; the woman as laundress, &c.; city or country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man, as coachman or groom, or plain gardener; can milk cows; will make himself generally useful; good city reference given. Address for two days, M. D., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK OR PORter; is a good penman, correct at figures, and not afraid of hard work; three years' reference from present employer. Can be seen at, or address THOMAS, No. 724 Broadway, Dental Depot.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUAtion for his coachman, who understands the business thoroughly; three years' references from present employer. Can be seen at my store, No. 724 Broadway, dental depot.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who understands his business; is honest and sober, and industrious; country preferred. Call or address Mr. RICHARD LARUNS, No. 157 Duane-st., or C. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend as perfectly competent and trustworthy. Inquire at No. 27 West 23d-st., between the hours of 9 and 10 in the morning.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN 20 years of age and lately returned from the army, as porter in a store or warehouse; wages not so much an object as steady employment. Inquire at No. 27 Howard-st., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife—the man as waiter; the woman as seamstress and chambermaid, in a nice Christian family; has good reference. Direct a note to T. DENNY, 100 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man; no objections to the country; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at the private stable, No. 59 East 33d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; has best city references. Apply for two days at No. 59 University-place, corner 12th-st., to J. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young Protestant man, who understands his business thoroughly; is well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single American young man, as coachman and groom. Call or address W. L. M., at No. 479 corner 30th-st. and 2d-av; care T. Fitzgerld.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man with the best of long city reference; has no objection to the country. Address G. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; for reference can apply to his last employers. Address J. H. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; is experienced and well recommended from his last place; no objection to the country. Address O. W., coachman, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A private family by a thoroughly competent young American man; unexceptionable city reference. Address MILTON, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man, (Irish Catholic,) who can give the best of city reference. Address J. K., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A colored man; he understands pastry; he has good city references as to capability and fidelity. Address No. 11 Dominick-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN A private family, where a sober, steady man is wanted; best of city reference. Address Y. E., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable single man; thoroughly understands his business; has good reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and experienced groom. Call or address R. R. WARD, No. 49 William-st., where satisfactory references will

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 3, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

To Our Subscribers.

We have frequent complaints that persons ordering the TIMES from our carriers are served with other papers instead. They will confer a special favor upon us by immediately reporting every instance of the kind to the TIMES Office.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM—Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3—ASMODEOUS—IS HE JEALOUS. Evening at 7¾—ROLL OF THE DRUM—OUR SALLIE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—IONE; OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RAVELS—ROUGH DIAMOND—THE RED GNOME.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—LOLAH.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—FAUSTUS—THE BLUE DWARF.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE—THE AVALANCHE—THE RED GNOME—THE SANCTUARY.

WALLACK'S—THE SERF.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE WOMAN IN RED.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—MECHANICS' HALL—EXCELSIOR TROUPE—LES MISERABLES—THE POWER OF MUSIC—PRESTIDIGATATOR—JACK CADE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—THE CUBAN WONDER.

AMERICAN THEATRE—No. 444 BROADWAY—GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

DODWORTH HALL—BLIND TOM.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

No. 807 BROADWAY—VICTORIA REGIA.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

IRVING HALL—READINGS BY MISS OLIVE LOGAN.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The government intends to dispose, at public auction, of the timber, lumber and abattis in the dismantled forts around Washington. The following are the names of the forts which have been dismantled thus far: Forts Marcy, Bennet, Haggerty, Woodbury, Cass, Albany, Scott, Jackson, Runyon, Berry, Barnard, Reynolds, Garesche, Williams and Willard, all of which are on the south side of the Potomac. Those dismantled on the north side are Forts Jamison, Thayer, Morris, Saratoga, Bunker Hill, Slemmer, DeRussey, Smeade, Kearney, Russell, Gaines, Bayard, Simmons and Mansfield. Forts Snyder, Ricketts, Wagner, Davis, Meigs and Chapin, across the Eastern Branch, have also been dismantled. A large number of batteries, block-houses, stockades, &c., composing the defences of Washington, have also been removed.

An accident involving the loss of four freight cars and their contents occurred on Saturday night between Cohocton and Caticoon, on the Erie Railroad. A freight train which left Port Jervis at 4:30 o'clock, stopped on the main line about midway between these points for want of steam, and while lying still without any signal of danger displayed, was run into by an extra. Two cars of the forward train were considerably broken up, and at the moment of collision the fourth car of the rear train burst into flames, and before the progress of the fire could be checked four cars were destroyed.

Quite a sensation was produced in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, in Philadelphia, on Sunday, by the appearance of Rev. Dr. WILMER in the church. Dr. WILMER was the pastor of the church before the war broke out, and his "secesh" proclivities induced him to leave and go South with a large amount of baggage, which was detained at Fortress Monroe by the government. The doctor appeared in the chancel to assist in celebrating the Holy Communion service, and this was the signal for a large portion of the congregation to leave the church in disgust.

Major-Gen. SHERMAN was up to time as he promised to be at the Wisconsin State Fair at Janesville, Sept. 29. In the course of his address he said that he knew that his name must go down to posterity for better or for worse as a man of action and not of words. He felt, however, that to come to that people, and remain silent, would be a cold return for the kindness that had been manifested toward him. He complimented the Wisconsin soldiers highly on their bravery and gallantry.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* estimates roughly from general data that the wheat crop of Minnesota this year will thresh out nearly nine million bushels of wheat, with an average product per acre of twenty-four bushels. Its reports would lead to the inference that the average was nearer thirty bushels per acres, according to the prevalent illusion that a "usual" means an "average" result."

Lowell's 33 cotton mills employ 948 males and 1,650 females, and last year produced $7,125,953 worth of fabrics; two calico and muslin delaine mills employed 188 males and 11 females, and turned out $3,167,122 worth of fabrics; 15 woolen mills employed 699 males and 626 females, and turned out $2,620,214 worth of fabrics; five carpet mills employed 382 males and 573 females, and turned out $3,570,435 worth of carpeting.

The official statement of the public debt up to the 30th of September last, shows a decrease since the last statement of nearly $12,742,000, and of interest over $500,000, and also a reduction of $6,012,000 of the legal tender notes in circulation. There is a decrease of nearly $12,700,000 of coin, as compared with the August statement, and an increase of $13,454,157 of currency.

Two members of the Democratic City Council of Columbus, Ohio, a few days ago, showed their hatred of the Union soldiers by voting in opposition to a resolution extending the hospitalities of the city to Gen. GRANT. A lecture from a party friend brought them to their senses and caused them to change their votes, but their first vote showed the drift of their thoughts.

We learn from San Domingo that the death penalty for political offences has been abolished. The United States steamer *Mercedita* had arrived at San Domingo, and saluted the Dominican flag. Families who left the island during the war are returning; business is reviving, new newspapers have been started, and the prospects of the country are encouraging.

A tornado visited Isanti and Chisago Counties, Minnesota, about forty miles north of St. Paul, on the 12th ult., making a clean track through the heavy pine and oak forests, about thirty rods wide, for a distance of many miles. Trees three feet in diameter were literally twisted into broom splints. In some places the debris is piled thirty feet high.

A fellow made his appearance in Meriden, Conn., last Thursday, with a large live rattlesnake, which he had captured on West Mountain, some five feet ten inches long. He went round, holding it in his hands, trying to sell it, and finally obtained $3 for it.

JEFFERSON DAVIS was moved yesterday morning, under a strong guard, from his casemate prison to the quarters assigned him in Carroll Hall.

Gen. CARL SCHURZ returned to New-Orleans Sept. 22, after a few days' examination into the affairs and condition of the freedmen along the Bayou Teche. He was the guest of Gen. CANBY, and expected to leave in a day or two for Mississippi, on his way North.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* expresses the opinion that the alleged attempt to throw from the track the train in which Gen. GRANT happened to be was purely accidental, and that the alleged intention to kill the General is entirely unfounded.

By striking a match carelessly in New-Haven, on Friday night, a gentleman came near setting the Union House on fire. The phosphoric end flew off, and without being observed fell into a drawer full of papers. The fire was not discovered until some time afterward.

HENRY HENNING, of the Second U. S. Veteran Volunteers, stationed at Fort Porter, was murdered in Buffalo on Friday evening by a companion who wanted to get possession of an hundred dollar bill he saw HENNING display in a drinking saloon.

A man in St. Louis has sued for divorce on the ground that the marriage by which it is alleged he is bound was performed when he was under the influence of some stupefying potion the desiging woman had administered to him.

Rev. Dr. PALMER, of New-Orleans, arrived in Atlanta on the 9th, and preached in the First Presbyterian Church there on the 10th. The Reverend gentlemen was en route to Columbia, S. C.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued proposals for funding certificates of indebtedness, compound interest notes and treasury notes.

The merchants of Chicago are making an effort to present Gen. SHERMAN with THOMAS NAST'S celebrated painting, "Sherman's march through Georgia."

We learn from the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, that Gen. JOSEPH E. WHEELER arrived in Augusta a few days ago.

Yesterday one hundred and fifty pardons were granted by the President.

Major-Gen. F. J. HERRON was in New-Orleans Sept. 22.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Belgian*, from Liverpool Sept. 21, via Londonderry Sept. 22, passed Father Point yesterday afternoon *en route* to Quebec. There were no new developments in the Fenian movement. JAMES MURPHY, one of the men arrested at Dublin, who described himself as a citizen of Boston, and protested against his arrest, had been set at liberty, after an interview between the American Consul and the authorities. The American officer arrested at Queenstown, on the arrival of the *City of Limerick*, turns out to be a Federal Captain named MCAFFERTY. A number of Fenian documents were found in his possession, with evidence that he is connected with the movement. The arms of Brig.-Gen. GLEASON, of the United States Army, who was also a passenger on the *City of Limerick*, were taken from him. An important meeting of American bondholders was held in Frankfort recently, to listen to an address on American financial and commercial prospects. There were rumors of ministerial changes in France, and also of government reforms, including more liberty to the press.

LOCAL NEWS.

The deaths in New-York during the past week were 422—104 men, 74 women, 113 boys and 113 girls—a decrease of 85 from the mortality of the previous week, and of 45 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1864. Of the deceased, 223 were children under five years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption 58, infantile marasmus 54, cholera infantum 32, dysentery 20, inflammation of the lungs 19, ship fever 16, dropsy in the head 10, typhoid fever 6, deaths from external causes 40—among which are reported 6 premature births, 8 deaths from old age, 11 drowned, and 6 killed by accidents.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a resolution was adopted empowering the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas to appoint four additional clerks to make transcripts of naturalization papers, which are necessary to enable naturalized citizens to vote at the coming election. The board adjourned to the 10th inst.

The Fire Commissioners, at their regular meeting yesterday afternoon, organized another new Metropolitan Steam Fire Engine Company, in East Houston-street. They also relieved from duty Volunteer Engine Companies Nos. 31 and 42, Hose Companies Nos. 10, 16, 17, 20, 23, 25, 36, 45 and 49, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 5.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday the absence of jurymen prevented the court from impannelling a Grand Jury or trying causes. The cases of KETCHUM, JENKINS and BROWN were set down for next Monday at 11 o'clock, and an extra panel of one thousand jurors was ordered for the occasion.

Detective Officers ELDER and MCCORD, having arrested one FRANK PEACOCK for stealing $15,000 worth of silks from Messrs. JOHN LOTTY & Co.'s warehouse, in Philadelphia, found about a hundred pieces of the silk in a sepulchre in Monument Cemetery, Philadelphia.

The Eighth Ward politicians appeared in large numbers at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, to learn what disposition was to be made of one of their number who had assaulted a metropolitan policeman. Several complications are likely to rise from the case.

Justice DOWLING has taken the papers and reserved his decision in the case of the people against CHAUNCEY JOHNSON, the person who is alleged to have stolen $25,000 worth of United States bonds from Messrs. BELMONT & Co.'s banking-house.

The Board of Councilmen had no quorum yesterday. One member proposed that the board adjourn to the first Monday in January, but finally they adjourned till Thursday next.

Mr. DAVID COUGHLIN, of No. 215 Hester-street, having fallen through a hatchway on the third floor of No. 63 Leonard-street, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday.

At the Live Stock markets the supply of animals yesterday was fully an average one. The total receipts of beeves at ALLERTON'S was 4,065; the quality not quite so good as last week. Prices for best grades have advanced a trifle, but inferior qualities have declined in about the same ratio. Milch cows and veal calves are both scarce, while the supply of sheep is nearly as heavy, thus far, as last week.

A good inquiry prevailed for all the leading kinds of domestic produce and foreign merchandise yesterday at generally rising prices. Included in the sales of Flour were 1,000 bbls. Extra State, deliverable last half of the current month of October, at $8 25@$8 35 ₱ bbl. Freights were quiet.

Gold 144¼ yesterday. Governments a fraction easier on the official notice for funding $50,000,000 Compound Interest Legal Tender into United States 5-20s at 103 ₱ cent. The Railway speculation quite excited and upward. Money very easy.

THE TRIAL OF WIRZ.—It is barely possible that this trial will lead to more important developments than have hitherto been suspected. The apparent impossibility of controverting the powerful array of facts adduced by the prosecution, seems to have compelled the defence to abandon their naturally direct course, and, while impliedly confessing judgment, undertake to show that Capt. WIRZ was not the responsible party. It is stated that this line of defence takes the extremely remote stand-point that the real responsibility for the maltreatment of our men at Andersonville, rests upon our own government, or at least upon the officers in charge of the exchange of prisoners, because of the suspension of exchanges during 1863-64. Should this style of defence be admitted, we may as well begin the trial anew, and commence the list of witnesses on one side with ANDREW JOHNSON and Secretary STANTON, and on the other with JEFFERSON DAVIS and Secretary SEDDON, and so go through the entire history of the exchange business. But we hardly think this course will be pursued; it would prove a two-edged sword, and smite backwards more effectively than forwards. The prosecution are not unwilling to admit reliable testimony of DAVIS' knowledge and participation in this fearful business, but we do not believe that the defenders of WIRZ are in any hurry to furnish it. It is too late for their client to turn State's evidence; his case is apparently hopeless; all the evidence on his side, thus far, is negative and worthless—the witnesses "did not see" and "did not hear." Such testimony might be taken by the ream; but of what value can it be?—proving a negative does not go far to disprove an affirmative. If the defence are permitted to open the question of exchanges, we hope it will be thoroughly ventilated. There is a great deal of mistiness in the public mind about the matter, and it must sooner or later be cleared up.

Connecticut.

Returns from the election yesterday in Connecticut indicate the decisive defeat of the proposition to amend the Constitution so as to allow negroes to vote. It is assumed that the majority against the proposition will be nearly five thousand. Intrinsically, the election is of little consequence, since there are but few colored men in the State; but just at this juncture, when the same question is paramount in the Southern States, this verdict is pregnant with importance.

The Progress of Reconstruction.

The Southern conventions, if they would secure an early representation of their States in Congress, should take care to leave as little ground as possible for the opponents of that admission to stand upon. No solid ground is now left save what relates to the freedmen. The renewed loyal spirit of the Southern people has so distinctly manifested itself through these conventions and other public channels, that the North can no longer doubt it, and none of our representatives in Congress will seriously impugn it. The question that will be made is not whether the late rebels have sincerely returned to their allegiance to the government, but whether they mean to do justice to that race whom circumstances have made the wards of the government. If it can be shown that no such justice is done or intended, the restoration of the Southern States to their full civil capacity will be contested strenuously, and, in all likelihood, effectually. The rehabilitation of the States involves a remission to them of all their old municipal power over all within their limits, white and black; and the government must find some kind of security in advance, express or implied, that this power will not be abused to the harm of the freedmen.

The denial of suffrage to the freedmen, we believe, cannot be made a bar to the admission of the Southern representatives, for the reason that it is no real denial of justice. No man, white or black, has a title to a civil power which he has not the intelligence to exercise. The fact that the late slaves of the South are in benighted ignorance cannot be denied by their best friends. It is one of the accursed crimes of slavery that it kept them so. Years will be required, at best, to bring them up to the grade of intelligence demanded by such responsibilities as attach to the elective franchise. This consideration weighs upon the Northern people with great force; and, even without reference to the constitutional difficulties, it disinclines them to insist upon the establishment of negro suffrage as a condition precedent to reinstatement. It is belived that in the present condition of the freedmen they can be secured justice by other methods than by putting ballots into their hands which they cannot read. Therefore the denial of the suffrage will not, of itself, be a fatal objection.

But the denial to the freedman of the power to testify in court against the white man, we believe, would be a fatal objection. It strikes not at a mere civil franchise, but at a natural right—the right of protecting life and property. When a white man may take a freedman's life or property with impunity, if no other white men be present, the freedman has no security for either. We believe that the government would be bound to consider the continuance of that monstrous feature of the black code as proof positive of a design to make the freedman still a victim of all practicable injustice and oppression, and therefore proof positive of the unfitness of the Southern States to be restored to their old power. The government has never hesitated to recognize its duties to the freedmen in relation to this great point. It has required all judicial cases in which freedmen are concerned to be tried in the military courts, and that no distinction, founded upon color, shall be made in these courts, in the reception of testimony. Whether the Southern people would so overcome their old prejudices and habits as to come up to this principle was for a time doubtful.

The first convention—that of Mississippi—took no action whatever upon the subject. It only passed a general ordinance, devolving upon the Legislature the duty of passing laws necessary to the protection of the freedmen. That might or might not be deemed to touch the particular duty of giving them a standing in court as witnesses. This indefiniteness was not a favorable sign. The second convention, in order of time—that of Alabama—took a more decided course. It suspended all legal disabilities of the colored man to testify in court, until the end of the session of the next legislature, in order to give that legislature the opportunity to make the many necessary alterations of the statute book required by the change. The convention might have taken action of more permanent and peremptory character; yet it committed itself definitely to the principle. The South Carolina Convention, if our correspondent is not mistaken, will make a yet further advance and come squarely up to the mark of an unqualified and final effacement of all distinction between the races, in respect to the right of testifying.

All this denotes a rapid progression of Southern sentiment in the right direction. It goes to show that every new day helps to break up the old ways of thinking, and gives a clearer apprehension of what is due to the freedmen. We expect to see the Legislatures of Mississippi and Alabama, which will soon be elected and convoked, making a clean sweep of the old black codes, and giving to the blacks substantially the same equality with the white men before the law, that prevails in the Northern States. Every other Southern State, we believe, will adopt the same wise policy, so that when the question of readmission comes before Congress, there will be absolutely nothing left to make a contest upon, save the one point of the withholding of the franchise from the freedmen. If it comes to merely that, the struggle will quickly find its issue, and the Southern delegation, probably before the close of the year, will refill the seats which have been for four Winters standing vacant.

The Public Funds.

The Secretary of the Treasury publishes in our advertising columns this morning an important announcement of "Proposals for funding Certificates of Indebtedness, Compound Interest Notes and Treasury Notes," to the extent of fifty millions of dollars. The action is taken in virtue of the authority contained in the act of March 3d last, to provide ways and means, and which provides, among other things, that any Treasury Notes, or other obligations bearing interest issued under any act of Congress, may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and with the consent of the holder, be converted into any description of bonds authorized by said act. The Secretary, therefore, (to use the language of the official notification,) gives notice to the holders of "Certificates of indebtedness which mature before the 1st day of January next, of compound interest notes, and of one and two year Treasury Notes, of the readiness of this Department to give in exchange for them, to the extent of fifty millions of dollars, *six per cent. Five-Twenty Year Bonds* at three per cent. premium; that is to say, one hundred dollars of bonds for each one hundred and three dollars in certificates and notes; provided the conversion is made prior to the 1st day of November next. The bonds issued in exchange for such certificates and notes will bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in coin, upon the 1st days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the government after five years, and payable in twenty years from the 1st day of November, 1865." Other details of the scheme are fully and clearly set forth by the Secretary.

This withdrawal of part of the currency, and funding it, is in accordance with the understood general policy of Secretary MCCULLOCH. Under the provisions of the act on which he basis his authority, he can greatly enlarge the scope of his present action. But he is as conservative as he is discreet in his courses, and will doubtless "make haste slowly." His present measure is certainly in the direction of his proclaimed policy of a steady advance toward the specie basis.

The Reorganization of Hungary.

Austria has a curious and difficult task before her. She is to restore self-government to Hungary, and yet retain the supremacy of Austria. Her favorite policy, by which for so many years she has retained these various races and hostile provinces under her rule—that of playing off one race or interest against another—is still pursued. Magyars may be kept down by putting Slavonians up, and Hungary may be prevented from being a unit by giving a separate political life to her provinces.

The latest movement of the Imperial Government at Vienna we observe to be the calling a distinct Parliament for Transylvania, which in the revolution was one with Hungary, and this body is to consider especially the annulling the law of 1848, which united the country of the "seven mountains" with the main body of the nation. Orders have been issued to the lord-lieutenants and officials of Transylvania to prepare for the election of members, and in order to gain a popular support for the government, the suffrage has been widened, until every one who pays $2 of taxes per annum can vote. A Hungarian parliament is also to assemble; but it is significant of the imperial policy that the great safeguards of liberty and the nurseries of a constitutional life in the kingdom for ages—the "State's assemblies," as we may call them—the local representative bodies of the counties, are entirely left out and have no share in the national election. These bodies have always hitherto educated Hungary into the ideas and practice of a constitutional people: they are like our State Legislatures, and an election to the Parliament without their sending members, would be like an election to the Senate here, with the State's Legislatures left out.

Some of the Hungarian leaders boldly protest against this innovation of their ancient rights, if the government really intends to restore their constitution to them. But the principle and the course of the Vienese authorities are clear. They find themselves in an inextricable financial muddle, with universal discontent spreading. Their most important Province, able alone, if well managed, to pay the interest on the Imperial debt, profoundly disaffected and always dangerous, by no means now adding to the strength or the wealth of the empire. They have at length discovered that the stupid policy of oppression and "brute force" cannot build up a profitable, not to say a united and loyal, empire. They have accordingly begun a new policy. Hungary is to be conciliated; her rebellious leaders (except KOSSUTH) have been amnestied; her gloomy State Prisons opened; her populace propitiated, and the burdens which have rested on her are to be removed. The Emperor has visited the Hungarian capital and villages; favored patriots, long absent from public office, have been reinstated; a new Ministry has been formed to govern the provinces to the east of Vienna, and promises are freely made that the military shall be withdrawn, and that the Hungarian authorities shall farm their own revenues and govern the land, provided they pay their proportion of the Imperial debt, and raise their quota for the Austrian armies. The Hungarian patriots look on dubiously and suspiciously at all this. The experience which the history of the last five hundred years has given them of the perfidy and treachery of the Vienna Government is not easily wiped out; the bloody scaffolds and gloomy prison-cells where the bravest of their nation suffered sixteen years ago are not forgotten; the years of oppression and wrong and cruelty since are not wholly put out of mind, or the struggles and aspirations and sufferings for a national existence which have seemingly ended in defeat and disaster.

They have no faith in Austria even offering a constitution. But what are they to do, as reasonable patriots and citizens? It is better to take a half liberty from Austrian hands than to live with none. They will accordingly, in all probability, fall in with the liberal policy of the Vienna Government, and wait for events.

But Vienna is working shrewdly; she knows the healing effects of time and the wonderfully quickening influence of prosperity; she will attempt, first of all, to restore and perfect the material condition of Hungary. Germans will pour in, who care much for peace and little for Hungarian liberties. Wealth will cause patriotism to be forgotten. Then, with a wider suffrage, with various nationalities aroused, and allowed each their own share of government, with old self-governing institutions broken down, and Transylvania and Croatia erected into provinces, Austria will hope for a new Hungary, to be more closely allied with the empire, and indifferent to the traditions, the sufferings, and the glories of the past.

The Mozarters Puzzled.

The Mozart Hall Democrats had a meeting last night to take an observation, and decide upon the course they should take in the coming election. Their address, which we publish elsewhere, gives us the result. It is not a very luminous document, but fortunately it is not very volumnious.

The Mozarters think the State election is not of much consequence. The war is over and everybody approves the course of President JOHNSON. No questions of public policy exist to create any marked division of public sentiment, and therefore the Democracy, according to the Gospel of Mozart Hall, are inclined to let the State election slide.

But they promise wonderful things when it comes to the *local* contest. Every "bad man" whom the Democracy may nominate for local offices must and shall be defeated. They will not hesitate to "bolt" every such man that may get upon the ticket. Whoever else may be elected, *these* men shall not. These are "valiant words." We presume they are meant to give Tammany Hall to understand that Mozart Hall must have its fair share of the local offices. We presume the hint will be sufficient.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS AND MILITARY JUSTICE.—The great French historian, M. THIERS, is threatened with a suit for having made an inaccurate statement in the recently-published seventeenth volume of the *Consulate and Empire*," in giving the credit of the victory in the skirmish at Rheims, on the 12th March, 1814, to Gen. DE SEGUR. Count MOYNIER claims this credit for his father, Gen. MOYNIER, and intends that the claim shall be vindicated in a court of justice.

We trust, for the interests of public sanity, that a practice of this kind will not spring up in this country, in connection with the disputes of officers about credit for victories or responsibility for reverses in the late war. It offers such a rich field for lawyers that we greatly fear the effect of the French precedent. Imagine Gen. MCCLELLAN, for example, sueing in a court of justice some one of the writers who may have detracted from the merits of his leadership in the peninsular campaign. Fancy the bringing forth of all the evidence on each particular point, the calling up of all the witnesses from North and from South by the prosecution and the defence, the arguments of opposing counsel, the summing up of the Judge, and his charge to the jury, (for of course the trial would have to be by jury,) and then the verdict which should convict the General of crime, or release him from the charge of military incompetency. Imagine, in like manner, cases before court to establish who deserved the credit of success at Rich Mountain, or whether it was the navy or the army that was so frequently derelict in duty before Charleston, or whether WARREN or SHERIDAN was in the right at Five Forks, or who was responsible for the Red River disaster, or any such matters of dispute. As it is, we doubt if ever justice will be fairly dealt out to all parties. Some simple-headed folks may suppose that a series of calm judicial decisions, after all the evidence was heard, would settle something; but they are entirely mistaken. Nothing whatever could thus be settled, and we should only have an entertaining military turmoil lasting for a century. Let not our officers, therefore, who consider that they have been unjustly treated, follow the French example and appeal to a court of justice, but let them follow the example set by the badly treated heroes of many admirable novels, and "calmly appeal to Heaven."

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS.—Those of the Southern States which have thus far taken satisfactory action in their Reconstruction Conventions, are the very States which, before the war, occupied the most extreme ground regarding slavery and "Southern rights." Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina were at once the most pronounced and the most unanimous in their disunion sentiments; they were the States in which the Democratic party had the most widespread and permanent power. Other of the States in which conventions have yet to be held—such as Georgia and North Carolina—were always more temperate, more conservate, and had a much greater leaven of Whiggery and Unionism. We shall therefore look for action from these States at least equally satisfactory and creditable as that of those States which have already held their conventions.

THE FENIANS AND MR. SEWARD.—The London *Times* in putting forth the preposterous statement that it was upon information furnished by Secretary SEWARD, concerning Fenian plans and plots, that the seizure at the *Irish People* office was made, is but carrying out a line of policy it adopted at the first actual appearance of Fenianism in Ireland a month or two ago. That policy was to *undermine the confidence* of the Fenians, or rather of the Irish people in each other, in their leaders, and in all whom they had come to look upon as friends, aiders or abettors. When the Fenian drilling first began and the fact of an organized movement had become manifest, the *Times* told the Irish that the British Government had its agents in every one of their companies, its spies in every one of their circles, its informers at every one of their meetings, no matter how private or where held. It told them that some of their drill-masters were in Her Majesty's pay, and some of their head officers were British hirelings and traitors to their cause. All this, was, of course, greatly exaggerated; but it would assuredly destroy the confidence of many. The *Times* now continues this same policy by informing these poor people, many of whom eagerly believed they had a friend in Mr. SEWARD, that the American Secretary of State is using all his power to destroy them, and has really acted as an informer to the British Government.

THE HALL ARCTIC EXHEDITION.—The interesting but meagre and abruptly terminating dispatch from Mr. HALL, gives some slight rays of hope and promise that this solitary and indefatigable man, will be able in time, if spared, to furnish us with additional, and, perhaps, full details of the last hours of the remnant of the expedition under Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, for whose rescue, recovery, history and relics so much life and money has been expended, and with such unsatisfactory returns.

We do not propose to discuss the history of this present expedition, but rather to write of him and his plans, as divulged before leaving for the icy regions, where he now sojourns, happy and hopeful, in the earnest pursuit of his favorite and only aim, A variety of surmises have been set afloat in regard to his last letter, dated at his "Winter Quarters, Dec. 10, 1864." The startling announcements he makes lead many to question the facts, or to believe for some reason to them unknown, that he is concealing information which would be received with the greatest possible interest by those who have favored the further search in those regions of what has almost become an impossibility.

When Capt. HALL first left these shores it was in the firm belief that he should find more relics of the lamented FRANKLIN, and probably some of the survivors of that long lost and ill-fated expedition. His two years' stay in the north-land strengthened that belief, and he departed on his second voyage of exploration and discovery more than ever convinced of the possibility, and buoyant with the hope of a glorious success. He was careful to conceal from the world his minute plans.

Capt. HALL is a Vermonter by birth, but a citizen of Cincinnati. In figure, sturdy and hearty looking; possessing in a remarkable degree the faculty of adapting himself to circumstances no matter how varied and perplexing; his energy is past comprehension.

His ambition is to do, as an American, what England has failed to do: solve this great mystery, to draw back the curtain of time and reveal the past, to clear up the doubts or bury the hope, and forever set at rest this, to him, all-absorbing theme. He is of opinion that some of the crew have been carried far away from the common track of vessels, and either despairing of ever reaching the shores of their native land, or fearing that in the attempt they might perish, have settled down amid their only friends to live out their days in their new home; or that, as sailors have done before, in perhaps more genial climes, at once finding that there were no hopes of escape, they entered the social Innuit circle and are still alive.

Why Capt. HALL wrote to his friend, Capt. CHAPPEL, "More of this when I see you," is readily explained by the fact that he felt certain that his letters would be published to the world, and he did not desire to give any information which would lead other explorers to gain an advantage over him. He was probably anxious to have all the glory for his native land.

Aside from these facts he is reticent on account of the interests of some of his best friends, to whom he feels and is specially indebted for the means by which he is enabled to prosecute his labors. There is a strong probability that he is at this time in possession of valuable facts which he does not deem proper just at this time to make public. All fervently hope and pray that he may be successful, and that his safe return with glorious news and the consummation of his desires, will end this dangerous voyaging to a land which is no land, but a vast field of ice and many tinted snows.

THE FENIANS—SOME VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS.—Some of the English journals are making quite an outcry because on *one* musket taken, in the hands of a captured Fenian, were found the letters "U. S." Now, we propose that every musket or other gun which may be captured during this Anti-Fenian war, and found to be thus marked, be forthwith returned to the United States, the captors receiving in exchange therefor a similar gun, marked with the *British* mark, captured from the late Confederates. We can continue that exchange indefinitely, and have a good many thousand British muskets on hand after all.

If the British officers would like a few *Whitworth* rifled cannon in exchange, they can be supplied on the same advantageous terms. We have also on hand sundry proclamations against treason, conspiracy and rebellion, with forms for summary arrests of seditious persons, &c., for which we have no further use, but which the British officers will probably find it more or less "handy to have in the house." They will be sold at a bargain.

We see by a Dublin paper that PATRICK LYNCH was summarily arrested and committed to jail for having "called out for the suppression of the British Constitution in the public street,"—though why he wished that immortal instrument, which never existed, suppressed "in the public street" rather than elsewhere, we are not informed. But the London *Times* and other holders of Confederate scrip can be at no loss for language in which to brand so high-handed an outrage upon the principles of common law, as LYNCH'S arrest for such an offence. Isn't every Englishman's home his castle, we should like to know?

It may interest our English friends to hear that our government has not yet recognized the Fenians as a "belligerent power."

LORD RUSSELL TAKEN TO LECTURING AGAIN.—It seems that the Gastein Convention by which Prussia and Austria have disposed of the fortunes of the Duchies is regarded by the Western European Powers—especially England—as a defiance of the treaties of 1815 and 1852. Lord RUSSELL has, therefore, taken once more to lecturing the German Powers for their disregard of the public opinion of Europe and the legitimate claims of the Duchies to be heard, before their destiny is finally sealed by the decree of their conquerors. The lecture, from all accounts, is ex-

ceedingly severe, and it will probably produce as much practical result as the British Secretary's efforts to prevent the dismemberment of Denmark two years ago.

The Alabama Convention.

The following was received, as a special dispatch, and published in the TIMES of day before yesterday:

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, Sept. 29.

The convention to-day passed an ordinance by a vote of 59 to 16, which practically *abolishes* the right of admission of negro testimony in courts of justice in all difficulties arising between negroes themselves, or between whites and negroes. This is to continue *until the adjournment of the next Legislature*, giving that body the privilege of making the organic law of Alabama. B. C. TRUMAN.

As it stands, this is unintelligible. How a right which never existed can be said to be "abolished," is not clear. We presume that the word as written was *establishes*—which means quite a different thing. The indignation of some of our cotemporaries on the subject will prove, we presume, to have been quite misplaced.

LOANS FOR MEXICO.—There is not much probability, we suppose, that many subscribers will be found for the Mexican (republican) loan which is said to have been put on the market here. But it seems that the fact of such a loan having been proposed, has aroused the attention of the Government of MAXIMILIAN, and a circular has issued from the Imperial agency here, denouncing the intended borrowers, and laying down the Imperial law on the subject. "The Regency of the Empire," according to this circular, decrees that:

"All contracts entered into with the ex-government of D. BENITO JUAREZ, after his departure from the capital, as well as those in future entered into, of whatever nature or description, are void and of no effect. The parties interested in the above-mentioned contracts, are not entitled to indemnification for damages, neither can they recover the amount paid on them, be it in money or goods. In addition to the foregoing penalty they will suffer such other punishment as their guilt may imply, considering the nature or object of their contracts. Those persons who, in the capacity of officers or agents of the aforesaid ex-government, shall procure or assist in procuring a compliance with the afore-mentioned contracts, will be also punished, according to the nature of each particular case."

We do not know that these decrees will frighten anybody, or that there is any one to whom they apply. But we give them for what they are worth.

American Steamers to Europe—Revival of a Favorite Line.

The steam ships *Arago* and *Fulton*, which enjoyed before the war a high reputation for comfort and good management as passenger vessels, are announced as nearly ready to resume their trips on the New-York and Havre line, touching at Southampton. We have often heretofore referred to the mortifying fact that the Atlantic steamship traffic was monopolized by foreigners, who, as the natural result of having matters all their own way, were able to drive a highly lucrative trade without being over-careful of the convenience and economy of their patrons. Therefore we hail this promise of competition with satisfaction, and trust the enterprise will meet the success it merits.

The *Arago* and *Fulton* are to be in charge of the popular officers who formerly commanded them—HENRY A. GADSDEN and JAMES A. WOTTON. Both vessels have received new boilers, and been otherwise thoroughly overhauled and refitted with everything necessary to make them as good as new. From the high appreciation in which they were formerly held by the traveling public, it is fair to presume that a large patronage is in store for them. Looking at the enterprise from a patriotic point of view, it certainly is worthy of encouragement,—the more so, perhaps, that this line enters upon its new career without any aid from the United States Government, and must struggle against the many competing foreign lines, all of which are largely subsidized by their respective nationalities.

NOTES.

What's in a name? The new and suddenly important name "Fenian" has puzzled book-worms not a little, and various theories are put forth as to its origin. The truth is, it is meant to imply the original imported population of Ireland—the Phœnicians, who, as everybody knows, were great sailors, and settled the evergreen isle about the year one thousand and a half Anno Mundi. The present name is derived in the manner illustrated by a friend of ours, who was once desperately stuck for a conundrum. He was at a party in one of the handsomest towns of New-York, when—in paying forfeit—a pretty young widow called for a conundrum. After savagely abrading his caput with five or his digits, he asked: "Why is this village like the Promised Land?" Of course, it was given up. "Because," said he, with conscious triumph, "it has the same name." "Nonsense," replied the company, "this is Canandaigua." "Of course," replied the punster, "but don't you see—'Ca-*ka*-n-a-n-*nan*—*Kanan*,' and then you must throw away the 'dai-gua.'" You have only to throw away the "*ici*," and the Fenians at once become the legitimate descendants of the pioneer discoverers of early ages—and Ireland.

Legal phraseology is always round-about and sometimes absurdly awkward. Even now grand juries indict men for killing, cutting, stabbing, shooting, smashing, crushing, punching, hitting and hurting dead men, with columbiads, rifled cannon, swords, howitzers, popguns, pistols, axes, slung-shot, and so forth and so forth, moved and instigated by the devil, and not having before their eyes the fear of God; and all this nonsense in a case where a man has killed another man by cutting his throat. As an instance of "Coroner's quest" writing, we note that only a few years ago a jury in Connecticut, in a case of death from unknown cause, returned as follows: "That the said JOHN JONES came to his death, at the time and place aforesaid, by the visitation of the *aforesaid* God."

HON. DEMAS STRONG, Senator from Kings County at the last session, has withdrawn his name from the present canvass. The two prominent candidates for the nomination were himself and HENRY R. PIERSON, and the adhesion of the backers of each to their favorite seemed likely to prejudice the interests of the party. Senator STRONG has published a card withholding his name from the convention, so that there is now nothing in the way of the nomination and certain election of his friend and temporary rival, MR. PIERSON. The return of two Republican State Senators from the Island seems probable; and if Messrs. PIERSON and CROOKE are the ones sent, the interests of the people will be well served, and the dignity of the position be honorably maintained.

Ever since the Tweddle Hall concatenation, we have been listening for Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS' brass cannon. It is cold and rusty; it never spoke a word during the war; it was once full of bark, so full that if a Democratic victory supervened in Pollywogville, it yelped half a night. What is the matter? Gen. SLOCUM and company were nominated a month ago. We have had new moon, full moon, two quarters, hot weather, cool weather and the Syracuse Convention, since—and not a sound. That gun, too, that for years "ratified the nominations" on the night they were made, and rattled our windows with the fierce breath of anticipated victory. Oh, Captain! if you have the brass—(superfluous question,) bring out that gun!

Intemperance in language is not peculiar to any section. We rave hereabouts, now and then, with right good will. But we can scarcely outdo our friend of the Mobile *News*, who says, in a late number of his invaluable journal: "Throughout the whole State no demoniac agitator has yet dared to raise the black banner of servile war; no paper has been so shameless as to hint at its possible occurrence. The curse of God has not sent among us those cowardly monsters, who, in New-Orleans, darkly prepare saturnalia of blood for the November elections." That will do; if we pursue the quotation the world will be appalled.

When we went to school—what a time ago, to be sure!—we were taught that punctuation was one of the A. No. 1 necessities of a writer. How keenly we have appreciated the truth may be guessed when we say that after twenty years' struggle with proof-readers (will the reader take a long breath and gently anathematize all proof-readers?) we find ourselves often talking such ridiculous nonsense as this—and all for the displacement of a comma: "WILLIAM F. VILTY, was taken sick while on duty, Tuesday, and in stooping over *to wash his revolver*, was accidentally discharged, and he died almost instantly from the wound."

The hearing to-day before Gov. FENTON of the evidence against the Comptroller and other city officers naturally excites great interest. The proceedings are in the nature of an impeachment, and such trials are exceedingly rare. The friends of the accused point to the accusers and say—"look there!" The accusers retort, "You're another!" It is a mixed case, and very probably will be more mixed before it becomes clear. May the right prevail; or, as the City Hall sports say, "May the best man win."

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A house of magnificent proportions, and full of what the Irish call the "quality"—more so than on any other evening since the season began—assembled here last evening. The occasion was the revival of a favorite opera, and the return to the operatic stage of one of the best tenors we have ever had on it. The first was PETRELLA'S "Ione;" the second Signor MAZZOLENI. Let us at once record the genuine favor with which the gentleman was received. His appearance was the occasion for a burst of applause, so hearty and kindly in its nature that it was apparent it came from those who remembered his previous triumphs, and were glad to see him back to win others. The reception, if it may be dignified by the name, was quite flattering, and somewhat unusual. New-York as a rule is decidedly ungrateful to to its favorites. It is glad, on any pretext, to get rid of them. When they return it is equally glad to make fun of them. Remember how this precious community used that unfortunate BRIGNOLI, the man who is declared at this moment to be not only the successor to but the equal of MARIO. No; as a rule we save our applause for new comers, and are fractious and unfair when called upon to confirm our early preferences.

It is somewhat different with operas. Right or wrong we hold by what we like with singular tenacity, probably because we do not think of applauding a new work until we have become thoroughly acquainted with it. "Ione" on its first presentation was listened to with civil patience and a well-bred show of attention. Every one acknowledged that there was a great deal to see in it, and much to hear. After a short while it became the most popular opera in the *repertoire*, and will we think always maintain a part of this popularity. The music, whilst it preserves all the easy flow of the Italian school, is yet free from that ordinary stamp which we find strongly marked in so many admirable works. Signor PETRELLA has found a way for himself. He is clear and consistent in pursuing it. The music of "Ione" is original—not a very large style of originality perhaps—but still original. The finale to the third act and the whole of the second and fourth acts are at least equal to anything that the Italian stage can now boast. There is a little sameness in the solos, but the concerted music, as a rule, is spirited and melodious throughout.

The cast last night was, we think, in many respects an improvement on the original one. Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS was decidedly better than Mlle. SULTZER, and Signor ANTONUCCI was an improvement on Signor BIACHI. The *role* of the priest was, as heretofore, in the hands of Signor BELLINI. It would be difficult to make a change for the better. The artists we have named were all in good voice, and sang excellently.

Signor MAZZOLENI'S trip to Mexico has not repressed that artistic ardor which was his characteristic of old. He identifies himself so entirely with the character he is impersonating, that his dramatic energy sometimes causes him to forget his vocal resources, or rather to overtax them. True, these resources are great, and are, as far as we can tell, unimpaired. The very trying music of the second act was never sung with more effect, or in a larger, grander style. Throughout the opera, indeed, Signor MAZZOLENI was intense, impressive and good.

The *debutante* Mlle. BOSISIO did not fully come up to the anticipations formed of her. The title *rôle* indeed, is somewhat too heavy and important for any singer who is not thoroughly at home with the audience and the music. This was not, we apprehend, the case with Mlle. BOSISIO, whose voice and manner were alike disturbed by an excess of trepidation. We are assured that the lady has appeared on the Italian stage, although it was impossible last night to detect any trace of professional routine, except, perhaps, in a few dramatic movements, and a certain ease in coming on and going off the stage. It would be obviously unfair to speak of the lady under these circumstances. The opera will be repeated to-night, when we hope that Mlle. BOSISIO will have recovered her self-confidence, and be able, in some degree, to do justice to her evidently fine voice.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—In such moral guise as the fashion of the day renders necessary, MR. WALLACK revived on Saturday last, "a favorite old comedy," in the shape of CIBBER'S "Double Gallant." The original has been carefully but not sanctimoniously pruned. Through all the gay rustling of silks and satins, and the fluttering of ribbons and knots we are yet permitted to gain an eyesight into the pitiful repartee and petty pursuits of an age that was not without its men of talent. The story is, of course, strictly artificial, and the intrigue is drawn out to its greatest capacity. Very little imagination is required in the manufacture of such a work, but it demands a vast degree of patience and ingenuity. CIBBER possessed more than this. He was a master of the dialogue of his time, and turned out loose epigrams by the bushel. The present piece is an illustration of his aptness in this particular. Whatever success the "Double Gallant" obtained on Saturday night was entirely owing to the dialogue, and the charm which every one enjoys at Wallack's Theatre of seeing very nice people dressed in a very nice way, and bearing themselves a good deal like human beings.

We despair of giving an idea of the plot. It is of infinite intricacy; dropping momentarily into new complications, and resolving itself at last into a minuet. The principal character is *Atall*, the double gallant, a gentleman of many amours and superior brazenness, addicted to making love on the spot, and changing his name whenever it may be necessary. To frustrate and playfully punish this Lothario is, of course, the work of the female characters, and the mendacious villain is at length duly executed before the altar of Hymen.

The comedy, like all others of the period of Queen ANNE, is overladen with characters. Their superfluity, however, is atoned for by the fact that they are seldom unendurable. At Mr. WALLACK'S establishment there is a large staff of innocents for these parts. It is perhaps a little discouraging at first sight to find the names of Messrs. WRIGHT, BROWN, WILLIAMSON, POPE, GRAHAM and WARD in *one* bill. Two or three of these gentlemen are usually sufficient at a time. But after all there was room for them, and for a bevy of pretty girls into the bargain, without interfering with an otherwise ample *dramatis personæ*. Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT was the *Atall*, and impersonated the part with much dash and spirit. *Sir Solomon Sadlife*, a strictly conventional character—as the name implies—was well rendered by Mr. JOHN GILBERT, as was also the *Careless* of Mr. CHARLES FISHER. A new addition to the company, Mr. RINGGOLD, made his first appearance here as *Clerimont*, without creating any extraordinary sensation. The best female *rôle* was decidedly the *Lady Sadlife* of Mrs. JENNINGS, played with admirable tact and skill, and dressed beautifully. Miss IONE BURKE, as *Sylvia*, was most charmingly natural and prim. Miss HENRIQUES' *Clarinda* was hardly up to the usual standard, except the boy's dress in the fourth act, which was rather above it. A small part—*Wishwell*—was played admirably by Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

The comedy has been placed on the stage in the best possible manner. The scenery and costumes are both pleasing and appropriate. Although the "Double Gallant" cannot be pronounced a great success, its performance was certainly enjoyed by a large and appreciative audience. It will, we fancy, take its place amongst the accepted standard comedies of the establishment. To-night the "Serf," and on Wednesday the "Two Gallants" again.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—It would not have been injudicious for the most cautious of critics to have anticipated a new play at this establishment last evening. The announcements were emphatic on the subject of "originality," and a little strong perhaps in other respects. It was affirmed, too, that the piece was written for the lady who played the heroine in it—an atom of information which we accept with all due respect. Every one has heard that beautiful waltz called "Il Bacio," recently made so famous by the splendid singing of Mlle. PAREPA. It was written in this country by Signor ARDITI, and dedicated gallantly to the favorite of the moment. That excellent and wiley conductor has since left our shores, but wherever he has reposed on his arduous labors, and experienced the necessity of a gallant act, he has at once copied out "Il Bacio," tied it up with a piece of blue ribbon, and dedicated it afresh to the lady of the hour. It seems to us that the gentleman who wrote "Lolah" expressly for Miss RUSHTON is somewhat in the same position, for the same piece under the name of the "Sea of Ice" has certainly been played here many times and by many artists. There are, to be sure, some slight changes in the present version. The dialogue, for instance, is poverty stricken to a painful degree, but happily it is shorter than in the original. The situations in some instances have been modified, and in others exaggerated. The ice scene—or rather act—has been entirely omitted, and a duel in the dark, in the last tableau, added. Nevertheless the main idea and even *suite* of the original piece have been taken and adopted.

The matter is unimportant, except as a record which the critic should keep. Whether called "Lolah," or the "Sea of Ice," the drama is an effective one. Strangely enough, however, it has never been a success in this city, although we have had it produced with much more "stupendous scenery" than was exhibited last night.

Miss LUCY RUSHTON, who made her *début* in this piece, is a stately lady of great personal attractions, who is evidently well versed in the business of the stage. Her style is easy and natural, and her voice good, although better in the expression of suppressed passion than of passion itself. There is hardly sufficient for analysis in the part she sustained last evening, but we should judge Miss RUSHTON to be an excellent actress. The lady was supported well by Miss KATE NEWTON and Mr. JAMES LEWIS; rather poorly by the other members of the company. The Indian scenes were among the exaggerations to which we have referred, and provoked that unwelcome censure known as "guying."

It may be of public interest to know that the gas apparatus used in this performance was by Mr. W. KOHLER, and that "the gorgeous and magnificent costume of Miss LUCY RUSHTON was designed and executed" by one DICK WYNKIN—an imperfect Cambrian, as we should judge. These particulars, and others of a like sort, kindly volunteered on the bill, must add materially to the comfort of the audience.

IRVING HALL.—Miss OLIVE LOGAN, the versatile actress and writer, will give her first reading, at this establishment, to-night. The selections are varied and interesting, and elocution with the LOGAN family is almost hereditary.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—EXPECTED ARRIVAL.—A pair of beautiful and playful dwarf elephants, not much larger than good-sized Newfoundland dogs, recently arrived in London from the interior of Africa. They are extraordinary curiosities, and the first of the breed ever brought to England. One of them was purchased by the Royal Zoological Garden, Regent's Park, London, and the other bought by Mr. BARNUM'S agent for his new Museum. It left London for New-York, in charge of its keeper, on the ship *Daniel Webster*, on the 18th September. The cost of this little creature was £1,600, equal to, (at present gold rate,) $11,200.

HERRMANN IN BROOKLYN.—The great prestidigitateur had another great house last night. His explanation of the ring trick was very neat and satisfactory to those who understood it; those who could'nt thought they could which was all the same. To-night and to-morrow night he continues the performances. He announces the exposure of the drum-ring tricks to-night.

Obituary.

DEATH OF MRS. SHULTZ.

MARGARET EVANS, wife of Capt. ALEXANDER H. SHULTZ, died at Fishkill on Sunday night, of congestive fever. Though for many years in delicate health, the deceased lady had a few days of illness so serious as to occasion apprehension. The blow, therefore, fell as suddenly as heavily upon a bereaved and afflicted family. Mrs. SHULTZ, as a wife and mother, was beloved and honored as the best of wives and mothers ought to be beloved and honored. Her household was bound together by the ties of affection. Indeed, Mrs. SHULTZ was more than an ordinary mother, for she was, in the broadest sense, the mother of orphans, nurturing, cherishing and loving them as she did her own children. Two daughters, arriving from England but a few days since, had the sad satisfaction, by their presence and attentions, of solacing the last hours of a dying parent.

Smash-up on the Erie Road.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

COCHOCTON, Sullivan County, N. Y., Sunday, Oct. 1., 1865.

An accident involving the loss of four freight cars, and their contents, occurred last night between this place and Callicoon, six miles west. A freight train which left Port Jervis at half-past four, stopped on the main line about midway between these points for want of steam, and while lying still without any signal of danger displayed, was run into by an extra. Two cars of the forward train were considerably broken up, and at the moment of collision the fourth car of the rear train burst into flames, and before the progress of the fire could be checked, four cars were destroyed. The origin of the fire is still a mystery, but it is presumed to have been occasioned by the ignition of matches or some other combustible matter at the time of the smash. The train from New-York last evening is still detained here, (8 A. M.,) and will not probably get away for two hours.

From Key West.

The United States steamer *Mercedita*, (nine guns,) HAXTUN, Key West Sept. 25, arrived this afternoon. She left the United States steamers *Muscoota* and *Sagamore*.

The *Mercedita* left Baltimore May, 1865, and has been attached to the Gulf Squadron, under Rear-Admiral THATCHER, since that time.

The following is a list of her officers: Lieut.-Commander, M. HAXTUN; Acting Masters, W. H. Brice, H. W. Mather; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Edw. J. Barker; Acting Assistant Surgeon, H. R. Watts; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Wm. H. Smith; Second Assistant Engineers, D. Morris, J. T. Smith; Third Assistant Engineers, H. W. Speight, W. H. White; Acting Ensign, J. W. Luscomb; Mate, Jas. G. Paine; Captain's Clerk, F. M. Stanton.

Later from San Domingo.

Advices have been received from San Domingo to the 5th of September.

The death penalty for political offences has been abolished.

The United States steamer *Mercedita* had arrived at San Domingo, and saluted the Dominican flag. Her Commander, accompanied by the American Consul, paid a visit to the present head of the government.

Families who left the island during the war are returning; business is reviving, new newspapers have been started, and the prospects of the country are in every way encouraging.

From Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Oct. 2.

Gen. TERRY has, by a general order, designated nine members of the City Council, and nine Aldermen, being a majority of each body elected in July, who shall be permitted to qualify and organize for the sole purpose of appointing officers to conduct the Congressional election, which is to take place on the 12th inst.

Messrs. CHRISTIAN and DOUGLAS in the First District, and EPES in the Fourth District, have withdrawn from the contest for Congress.

The Overland Route.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Monday, Oct 2.

Holladay's Overland Mail Route is now entirely free of Indians, and the stages are arriving on fast time, viz.: six days from Colorado, eleven days from Utah, thirteen days from Nevada, fifteen days from Idaho and Montana, and eighteen days from California.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 2.

Col. ROLAND, Commissioner of the Northern Pacific Railroad, addressed the Boston Board of Trade upon the interest of New-England in the construction of that road. A committee of nine was appointed to consider the subject and report thereon.

The Alabama Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Sept. 28.

The Alabama Convention to-day refused to submit the amendments which they have made to the constitution to the popular vote. The convention will adjourn on Saturday.

Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 2.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, beat the Pastimes, of Baltimore, to-day, by a score of 56 to 10. Only seven innings were played, for want of daylight. The game was witnessed by over 10,000 people, of whom 500 were ladies.

Jefferson Davis.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Oct. 2.

JEFFERSON DAVIS was moved this morning, under a strong guard, from his casemate prison to the quarters assigned him in Carroll Hall.

Gov. Andrew and Antioch College.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 2.

The *Transcript* states that Gov. ANDREW declines the Presidency of Antioch College.

Descent Upon a Fashionable Den in Fourteenth-street.

TWENTY-FOUR PRISONERS TAKEN.

Yesterday afternoon a lady who had been annoyed by the inmates of IRENE MCCREADY'S palatial den, nearly opposite STEINWAY'S piano-forte warehouse, in East Fourteenth-street, made complaint at Jefferson Market Police Court, and Justice DODGE gaanted a warrant, which was served last night, by Capt. Caffrey, Officers Jones, Murphy, Lidgate, McConnell, Larkey, Gabriel, Smith, Cooper, Barker, Waterman, Edwards, Clavberg and Sergt. Dilks, of the Fifteenth Precinct. Capt. CAFFREY and his men entered Miss MCCREADY'S gorgeous parlors at about 11 o'clock, and at once invested the house and made prisoners of the following named persons:

Name.	Age	Name	Age.
Irene McCready	40	Lyon Hyman	26
Emma Marsh	21	William Watson	26
Hattie Hines	18	Frederick Jameson	20
Geneva Williams	18	Mathew Edwards	30
Eva West	27	Charley Raleigh	23
Fanny Carleton	25	George Chadwick	23
Mary Smith	24	George C ose	22
Fanny Bell	22	Michael Carey	40
Ann Lovecharles	19	George Hewett	29
Ann Clark, (housekeeper)	50	Samuel Blanchard	27
Elizabeth Williams	22	William Brow	25
William Rose	26	George Ransom	29

The prisoners were taken down Broadway to the Mercer-street Police-station, and there the females were incarcerated. The males, who were of course strangers—some from Europe and others from South America—and who had "never before been in the house," were released with an admonition. The raid was conducted without any unnecessary display, and the officers experienced no difficulty in executing Justice DODGE'S warrant. IRENE MCCREADY'S house, which is most expensively furnished, the parlors alone having cost $10,000, is said to be eclipsed by a like den which she owns in Fifth-avenue. Mr. STEINWAY is resolved that she shall move from East Fourteenth-street.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DONATIONS FOR THE SOLDIER'S WIDOW.—The Superintendent of the Working Women's Protective Union, No. 80 White-street, desires to acknowledge the following donations in behalf of Mrs. ROGER'S, the widow of the soldier who died at No. 182 Avenue A, on Saturday afternoon. It will be a source of gratification to the donors to know that the money raised through this and other sources has relieved Mrs. ROGER'S necessities, for which she feels deeply grateful, and desires to return her sincere thanks. Mr. John Wilson, $10; From Walter, $1; A Lady, $1; Sympathy, $2; M. B., $2; From a Friend to Union Soldiers, $2; Charity, $1; left at *Sun* Office, W. P. W., $1 50; M. J. R., $2; J. B., $1; From a friend, $2; A Lady, $1; J. R., $1 50; From Friends, $6. Total, $34 50.

ROBBED ON THE CARS.—The city railroad cars appear to be a favorite place for pickpockets to carry on their nefarious profession. Yesterday, a gentleman connected with one of our collegiate institutions, had his pocket picked of $200 in bills and checks while riding on a Houston-street ferry and Forty-second-street car. He was standing on the rear platform with three other persons, and on reaching Madison-square desired to get off. One of the three men told him he had better wait till the car got round the curve, but he declined to do so, pushed through the men, got off, and in a very few minutes afterward found he had lost his pocket-book. He ran back after the car, identified one of the men who had been riding with him, and all of whom had got off, but failing to find a policeman the rascal escaped.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening MICHAEL FLAHERTY, of No. 115 Mulberry-street, was run over in Seventeenth-street, by car No. 39 of the Eighth-avenue line, and one of his limbs was fractured. Policemen WOOD and TRAVIS, of the Sixteenth Precinct, took him to the Jews' Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KING'S COUNTY POLITICS.—The Assembly Conventions of the National Democrats have made the following nominations in the districts named: First District—FRANCIS G. QUEVEDO; Third District—WILLIAM BURTIS; Fifth District—JOHN C. JACOBS; Seventh District—THOMAS MAERZ.

THE JOINT BOARD OF ALDERMEN AND SUPERVISORS.—The final meeting of the Joint Board was held last evening, and the following sums were designated for the expenses of the city for the ensuing year:

Installments on principal of public debt	$132,017 08
Interest on public debt	320,045 14
To defray interest on certificates	45,000 00
To defray interest	84,500 00
Expenses and salaries for city officers	175,000 00
Police expenses	410,600 00
Fire Department	50,000 00
General purposes	480,000 00
Cleaning streets, &c	49,300 00
Public schools	322,250 00
Total	$1,999,474 60

The item of $15,000 for a new Police Headquarters was excluded, and $10,000 of the fund appropriated to procuring bronze medals for returned soldiers.

Williamsburgh.

CHILD MURDER.—The body of a newly-born male infant was found floating in the river, foot of North Ninth-street, E. D., yesterday morning. It had been in the water several days, and was somewhat decomposed. There was not a particle of clothing upon it. The child had evidently been murdered, as the front part of its head was mashed to a jelly, which could not have occurred accidentally. The physical proportions of the infant were admirable at birth. Coroner BARRETT took charge of the remains, and will institute a searching inquiry, with the view of bringing the murderer to justice.

OPENING OF THE EVENING SCHOOLS.—Three of the public schools of the Eastern District opened last evening for the Winter season—namely: No. 3, corner of Fifth and North Fifth streets; No. 4, Remsen-street, near Leonard; No. 6, Java-street, Greenpoint.

Public taste has decided that PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus" shall reign supreme among the perfumes manufactured on this continent—a fact of which the unprecedented increase in its sales during the past six months is proof unanswerable.—*Utica Observer.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.
Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**
Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by
ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents,
No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Ivory and Pearl Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Jewelry, &c. WM. M. WELLING, importer and manufacturer, No. 571 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

At Hunt's, 430 Broadway, best French Calf Boots, ready made or order, $12; Pat. Leather Boots, best quality, $14; Shoes and Gaiters of every description.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Meerschaum Manufacturers.—POLLAK & SON, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and cigar holders at reduced rates, out to order and repaired.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

The Bitter Fruits of Bad Bitters.

Invalid reader, do you know what nine-tenths of the bitter compounds you are solicited by the proprietors to accept as universal panaceas are composed of? Give heed for a moment. They are manufactured from unpurified alcohol, containing a considerable portion of *fusel oil*, a poison almost as deadly as prussic acid. The basis of the regular tinctures of the Materia Medica is the same. No amount of "herbal extracts" can overcome the bad tendency of this pernicious element. The essence of sound Rye thoroughly rectified is the only stimulant which can be safely used as a component of a Tonic, Alterative, and anti-bilious medicine, and HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the only medicinal preparation in the world in which this article is used as an ingredient. Hence the extraordinary effects of this great specific. It gives strength without producing excitement. No other tonic does this. All the ordinary Bitters flush the face and affect the brain. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS diffuse an agreeable calm throughout the nervous system, promote digestion and produce sleep. No other tonic so quickly revives the exhausted physical energies, restores the appetite, and removes the gloom and depression which always accompanies weakness of the bodily powers.

New-York Office,
No. 59 Cedar-st.

The whole Field of Hatting
is covered by the sumptuous and varied Fall and Winter stock for gentlemen, children, young ladies, youths and boys, at
GENIN'S, NO. 513 BROADWAY.
In that spacious establishment, the largest retail hat-store in America, will be found all the Paris modes in children's fancy hats, innumerable promenade and opera styles for young ladies; upward of fifty new dress, professional, and business styles for gentlemen; the regulation military chapeaux; imported and domestic furnishing goods in infinite variety, and a superb collection of ladies' and children's fancy furs, all marked down several per cent.
BELOW THE BROADWAY STANDARD.
Call and learn how fashion and economy may be combined.

Hall's Vegetable
SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER
is the best article known to preserve the hair.
It will positively restore gray hair to its original color. It keeps the hair from falling out. It is the best dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair healthy, soft and glossy. Price $1. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES & CO., Wholesale Agents.

Boots—Boots—Boots.
RICHMOND is now prepared to manufacture to measure a superior quality of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers of every variety, for Ladies, Gents, Misses, Boys and Children. An immense stock of ready made goods on hand, all at reasonable prices.
C. C. RICHMOND, No. 150 Fulton-st.

Ladies and Gentlemen:
CHAPMAN'S RECIPES for the removal in less than ten days of tan, freckles, pimples, blotches, &c., from the worst face. Also his recipe for producing a full growth of hair on a bald head or bare face, can now be obtained free of charge by addressing
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist and Perfumer,
No. 831 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Squire & Lander, No. 97 Fulton-street,
Offer for sale DIAMONDS, 18-CARAT GOLD WATCHES, CHAINS, and all kinds of JEWELRY, ENGLISH STERLING SILVER WARE, at a small per centage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

Second-hand Safes,
In large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality
and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

The Universal Clothes-Wringer, with cog-wheels. Warranted the best in use. Salesmen wanted everywhere. R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 347 Broadway.

Boys' and Children's Garibaldi, Cuta-WAY AND ZOUAVE SUITS by the thousand at reasonable prices.
I. V. BROKAW, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and
No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

The Finest Overcoats ever seen in this country, now ready for sale.
I. V. BROKAW, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and
No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

Highland Buckle Boots, Polish and Button Boots, the latest styles, for Ladies, Misses and Children, for city, Southern and Western trade.
JOHN W. BURT, No. 38 Vesey-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sew-ing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

COUCH—PARSE.—On Sunday evening, Oct. 1, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Yonkers, by Rev. Geo. W. Lord, Pastor, Mr. THOMAS COUCH, of Staten Island, and Miss MARY L. PARSE, of the former place. No cards.

HAMILTON—ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 25, by Rev. Wm. McAllister, GEORGE W. HAMILTON, of this city, and SUSIE R. ANDERSON, of Rye, N. Y. No cards.

LOCKWOOD—SCAMMON.—At Yellow Springs, Ohio, on Thursday, Sept. 21, by Right Rev. Bishop Rosecrans, WALTER LOCKWOOD, of Cincinnati, and MARGARET SEABURY, second daughter of Gen. E. P. Scammon.

DIED.

ALLISON.—On Monday, Oct, 2, JOHN ALLISON, in the 70th year of his age.
Notice of funeral to-morrow.

ALLEN.—On Monday, Oct. 2, JACOB ALLEN, aged 49 years.
The relatives and friends, and the officers and members of Co. E, 51st Regiment N. Y. S. V., and officers and members of Clinton Engine Company, No. 41, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Thos. Brown, No. 101 Attorney-st., on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 1½ P. M.

BACON.—On Sunday, Oct. 1, BENNIE F., only child of Benjamin D. and Maria A. Bacon, aged 11 months and 4 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 5 Lincoln-place, Wilson-st., between Bedford and Wythe avs., Brooklyn, E. D.

CALKIN.—On Monday, Oct. 2, ROBERT STEWART, son of Judson H. and the late Malvina Calkin, aged 3 years, 11 months and 20 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 108 Avenue C, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.
☞ Ulster County papers please copy.

EVANS.—Sunday, Oct. 1, ROBERT C. EVANS, in the 50th year of his age.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2 Carroll-place, (Bleecker-st.,) on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

FOOT.—On Monday, Oct. 2, of asthma, MARIA LOUISA FOOT, wife of Joseph B. Foot, of Danbury.
Particulars in to-morrow's paper.
☞ Danbury papers please copy.

GRIFFING.—On Sunday evening, Oct. 1, JOHN WATSON, the beloved husband of Zeida A. Griffing, aged 36 years and 6 days.
The remains will be taken to Upper Aquebogue, L. I., Tuesday morning, for interment.

HUTCHINSON.—At Norwalk, at 6¼ o'clock P. M., JESSIE FLORENCE, only child of Andrew and Allie Hutchinson.

JONES.—At Osakis, Minn., on Thursday, Sept. 28, S. WEBSTER JONES, of the firm of Jones & Brother, aged 31 years.
Further notice of funeral.

JONES.—On Saturday evening, Sept. 30, Mrs. MARY A. JONES, widow of Cyrus Jones.
The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, Silas K. Everett, at Englewood, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. The cars of the Northern Railroad of New-

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

THE ISSUES OF

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,

NO. 139 BROADWAY,

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

IMPORTANT TO

HOLDERS OF 5-20 BONDS.

Coupons due 1st of November cashed in gold or currency without delay, by

Henry A. Heiser's Sons,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, No. 38 Wall-st.

JANUARY, MARCH AND MAY COUPONS bought on liberal terms.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Unite States Government Securities purchased and for sale.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

SAML. BORROWE, CHAS. R. COSTER, THOS. E. DAVIS, Jr.

BORROWE, COSTER & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 19 New-st., and Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts f Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
NO. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Negotiate loans and business paper; make collections; purchase and sell government and other securities on commission; receive money on deposit, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on daily balances which may be drawn at any time, or will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest payable on demand.

JOHN J. CISCO,
(late of the United States Treasury in New-York,)
JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 24 Pine-st.

WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA and JAMES GOLDIE, agents.

Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH,
RUSSIAN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH,
UNITED STATES EXPRESS,
WELLS, FARGO & CO. EXPRESS,
AMERICAN EXPRESS.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$2,000,000. SURPLUS.....$1,200,000.

This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

TRAVELING CREDITS.

Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 10, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the said The Importers' and Traders' Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said bank must be presented as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all under which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY May 26, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, laws of 1859, and 476, laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to the MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed, AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and also at the said Marine Bank, in New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-York will take place at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., to decide upon the reduction of the capital stock of the company to $600,000.

The transfer books will close on the 3d day of October.

(Signed) J. F. SCHEPELER, C. HOLZAPFEL, H. R. BALTZER, EMIL SAUER, WM. F. DRAKE. } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eighteen bonds, numbered as follows: 268, 374, 556, 47, 537, 373, 561, 211, 246, 292, 498, 98, 250, 122, 500, 503, 141, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 42 Exchange-place, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Highgate Petroleum Company of New-York will take place at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to decide upon the reduction of the Capital Stock of the Company to $300,000.

The transfer books will close on the 3d day of October.

[Signed] L. F. SCHEPELER, CHAS. HOLZAPFEL, WM. F. DRANE, WM. F. HEINS, } Trustees.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR thirteen Directors of the Hicksville and Cold Spring Branch Railroad Company and three Inspectors of Elections will be held in Room No. 13 Insurance Buildings, No. 51 Wall-st., on the 13th day of November next. The polls will be open from 2 to 3 P. M.

WALTER R. T. JONES, Treasurer.

SEPT. 18, 1865. S19—law6wTu

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1865.

REMOVAL.—THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE Company, (late No. 33 Wall-st.,) have removed to No. 153 Broadway, third door above Liberty-street.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, due 1st October, will be paid at the office of McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

FINANCIA _

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building.)
Near WALL-ST.,

have in all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

REMOVAL.—THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY HAS MOVED TO NO. 153 BROADWAY.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000
CROTON AQUEDUCT BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18, 1865, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars of "Croton Aqueduct bonds of the City of New-York," authorized by chapter 285 laws of 1865.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of August, 1907, from the sinking fund for the redemption of the city debt.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Aqueduct bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 3, 1865.

$5,000 REWARD.

Notice is hereby given that the following UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS, of the loan of 1862, have been stolen from the undersigned, and the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, viz.:

14 BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

Nos. 49,230,	2d series,	35,866, 1st series,
49,236,	2d series,	44,077, 1st series,
49,247,	2d series,	38,266, 3d series,
69,558,	2d series,	7,815, 4th series,
45,440,	2d series,	7,816, 4th series,
23,886,	2d series,	27,848, 4th series,
10,219,	1st series,	4,937, 4th series,

22 BONDS OF $500 EACH.

Nos. 39,211,	1st series,	35,702, 2d series,
17,463,	1st series,	35,713, 2d series,
20,228,	1st series,	24,575, 3d series,
23,331,	2d series,	18,787, 3d series,
35,704,	2d series,	20,627, 4th series,
35,696,	2d series,	25,112, 4th series,
35,697,	2d series,	29,462, 4th series,
35,698,	2d series,	2,298, 4th series,
35,699,	2d series,	43,457, 4th series,
35,700,	2d series,	27,096, 4th series,
35,701,	2d series,	35,705, 2d series.

The above reward will be given for the recovery of the bonds, or a proportionate amount for a part thereof.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The interest due on the bonds of this company Oct. 1, 1865, will be paid at the office of the company, or at the National Bank of the Republic, on and after the above date. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1865.

THE CROTON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States, No. 17 Nassau-st.

Accounts from Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

WILLIAM B. HATCH, President.
ROBERT M. HEDDEN, Cashier.

STUYVESANT & DE WINT,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NOS. 4 AND 6 BROAD-ST.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold and other securities bought and sold on commission.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Oct. 1, 1865.

TO THE HOLDERS OF MICHIGAN WAR LOAN BONDS OF THE DENOMINATIONS OF FIVE HUNDRED AND ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.—Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of the provisions of section seven (7) of an "Act Authorizing a War Loan, approved May 10, 1861," numbers corresponding with the numbers of the following bonds have been duly drawn. The said bonds will be paid by me, at the Metropolitan National Bank, of New-York City, on the first day of January next. The holders of the bonds designated by the numbers are hereby notified to present them to me, at the said place and time for payment. Interest will cease on said bonds on the thirty-first day of December next. The numbers of the five hundred dollar bonds are, 43, 93, 184, 226 and 278. The numbers of the one thousand dollar bonds are, 20, 36, 304, 691, 699, 724, 952 and 964. J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1865.

I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE SECRETARY of the Treasury to commence, on the 25th inst., the payment of the Coupons for the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, falling due on the 1st of November. When coupons are presented in numbers of thirty (30) or more, they must be accompanied by a a schedule for examination, when checks will be given for them in the order in which they are received, as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 29, 1865.

MESSRS. WELLS, FARGO & CO. HAVING been appointed the transfer agents of this company in the City of New-York, all transfers of stock of the company will be made at their office, No. 84 Broadway, on and after MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1865.

The transfer agency at the Continental National Bank will be discontinued on and after MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1865.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN R. R. CO.,
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1865.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE first Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, No. 4, due Oct. 1, will be paid (less government tax.) on presentation at the Company's Office, No. 37 William-st., New-York, on and after that date. HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 18, 1865.

COUPONS OF ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD First Mortgage Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, free of government tax.

JAS. BERDAN, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders in the Burnett and Russell Mining Company, for the election of trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, No. 116 Nassau-st., New-York, on the second MONDAY (9th) of October next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SEPT. 25, 1865. H. F. ALLEN, Secretary.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual election for thirteen directors of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company will be held at the Secretary's office, 13th-st., Brooklyn, on MONDAY, Oct. 16, 1865. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. ED. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 22, 1865.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD Income Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1865, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, on and after that date, less government tax. WM. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO BONDS, known as the "School Bonds of 1854," are hereby notified that said bonds will be redeemed in United States gold coin at our office, at maturity, Nov. 1, 1865. Interest on the above bonds will cease from and after the above date. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1865.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY IN IOWA.—The Seven Per Cent. Land Mortgage Coupons of this company, due October 1, will be paid—less United States tax—at the Broadway Bank, New-York.

J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—A FRACTION SHARE AMERICAN Express Co., (old dividend,) by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FRACTIONAL SHARE OF AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

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FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1865:

RESOURCES.

Dr. 1. Notes and bills discounted		$1,224,713 08
2. Indebtedness of directors	$52,692 75	
3. Overdrafts		1,129 79
4. Other real estate		5,818 51
5. Current expenses		9,651 89
6. Taxes paid		2,963 86
7. Premiums		3,700 00
8. Remittances and other cash items		262,925 23
9. Due from National Banks		90,062 34
10. Due from other banks and bankers		14,449 32
11. U. S. bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes		180,000 00
12. U. S. indebt. certificates cost	126,774 09	
13. U. S. 7 3-10 notes cost	318,192 50—	443,966 59
14. New-York State Stocks		10,000 00
15. Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		4,850 00
16. Specie		38,467 70
17. Other lawful money, viz: 5 per cent. Clearing-house certificates	39,000 00	
Legal tender notes	127,111 00	
Compound interest notes	366,450 00—	532,561 00
		$2,784,659 25

Cr. LIABILITIES.

1. Capital stock paid in		$450,000 00
2. Surplus fund		183,879 16
3. Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$15,000 00	
Less amount on hand	15,000 00	
4. Individual deposits		1,999,459 40
5. Dividends unpaid		1,810 00
6. Due National Banks		21,627 61
7. Due to other banks and bankers		98,463 84
8. State Bank circulation outstanding		6,026 00
9. Discount	19,013 13	
10. Interest	3,440 46	
11. Profit and loss	1,091 75—	23,553 34
		$2,784,659 25

5 cent stamp } I, OSMOND H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this second day of October, 1865.

JAMES WARD SMYTH,
Notary Public, New-York City.

PROPOSALS FOR FUNDING
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND TREASURY NOTES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29, 1865.

By virtue of the authority contained in the first section of an act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide ways and means to support the Government," approved March 3, 1865, which provides, among other things, that any Treasury Notes, or other obligations bearing interest issued under any act of Congress, may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and with the consent of the holder, be converted into any description of bonds authorized by said act, notice is hereby given to the holders of Certificates of Indebtedness which mature before the 1st day of January next, of Compound Interest Notes, and of one and two year Treasury Notes, of the intention of this department to give in exchange for them, to the extent of fifty millions of dollars, six per cent. Five-Twenty Year Bonds at three per cent. premium; that is to say, one hundred dollars of bonds for each one hundred and three dollars in certificates and notes; provided the conversion is made prior to the 1st day of November next.

The bonds issued in exchange for such certificates and notes will bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in coin, upon the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the government after five years, and payable in twenty years from the first day of November, 1865.

The coupon and registered bonds issued under this proposal will be of the denominations of one hundred, five hundred and one thousand dollars. Registered bonds of five thousand and ten thousand dollars will be issued if desired.

Holders of certificates, compound interest or Treasury notes, who desire to make such conversions, will deliver them to the Treasurer, the Assistant Treasurers or the designated depositaries of the United States, or to any national depositary bank which may consent to transact the business without charge.

Interest will be allowed on certificates of indebtedness, and one and two-year Treasury notes matured or maturing prior to the first of November, 1865, up to the date of maturity, and when maturing after the first of November, interest will be allowed to that day.

Upon the compound interest notes the interest will be computed to November 1, upon the amount of principal and interest compounded on the back of said notes, from the period next prior to that date.

The principal and interest of such Treasury Notes and obligations will be considered together as an offer for conversion, but when, after deducting the principal of the Bonds, and three per cent. premium, there remains a fractional part of one hundred dollars, this fractional part will be paid to the depositor.

The Secretary reserves to himself the right of withdrawing this proposal at any time prior to said first day of November, provided fifty millions of dollars shall, prior to that date, be offered for conversion as aforesaid.

Circulars of instructions will be transmitted to the various officers authorized to receive certificates and notes, to which attention is invited.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR $60,000
CROTON RESERVOIR BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals for amounts of not less than one thousand dollars each, will be received at the Comptroller's office until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of sixty thousand dollars of "Croton Reservoir Bonds of the City of New-York," authorized by chapter 267 Laws of 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal be redeemed on the 1st day of August, 1907, from the sinking fund for the redemption of the city debt.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Reservoir Bonds of the City of New-York," inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 3, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR $50,000
NEW AQUEDUCT STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18, 1865, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of fifty thousand dollars of "New Aqueduct Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 581. Laws of 1865.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of August, 1884, from the sinking fund for the redemption of the city debt.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New Aqueduct Stock of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 3, 1865.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.
TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

Your trustees hereby inform and notify you that the company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund, Oct. 1, 1865, and that we have designated by lot for payment as required by the trust deed, the following ($92,500) of said mortgage bonds, viz., numbers

23	78	99	160	151	179
277	301	367	392	396	398
411	449	477	499	503	511
514	516	520	526	529	549
551	589	641	663	698	735
739	760	802	804	812	837
852	853	873	878	884	960
1,056	1,092	1,340	1,350	1,358	1,361
1,376	1,382	1,399	1,414	1,508	1,517
1,548	1,630	1,641	1,648	1,654	1,685
1,733	1,778	1,788	1,849	1,872	1,893
1,904	1,986	2,187	2,199	2,203	2,206
2,225	2,240	2,232	2,397	2,399	

of $1,000 each, and numbers

2,454	2,477	2,486	2,547	2,558
2,566	2,619	2,625	2,630	2,647

of $500 each.

The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us, at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York. The above bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1866. The next payment will be due April 1, 1866, and will probably cancel the mortgage, and close this trust.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1865.

COAL.
COAL AT COST.

BEST QUALITY OF COAL AT $7 50.

THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY are now delivering to shareholders coal of the best quality (direct from the company's mine) at $7 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds actual weight. A limited number of new subscribers will be received. The company refers, by permission, to the following shareholders who have used the coal:

JAMES O. SMITH, M. D., No. 81 Clinton-place.
JAMES E. WARD, M. D., No. 18 East 33d-st.
ROBERT BUCK, Cashier Pacific National Bank, No. 470 Broadway.
DANIEL G. ROBBINS, Brooklyn, of McKesson & Robbins, druggists, No. 91 Fulton-st., New-York.
JOHN H. WITTE, Brooklyn, of Witte & Bohm, grocers, No. 245 Washington-st., New-York.
HENRY HARMES, Hoboken, grocer, No. 286 Washington-st., New-York.
M. R. CASE, Jersey City, of Reeve, Case & Banks, grocers, Nos. 67 and 69 Front-st., New-York.
GEO. DAVIS, office No. 1 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Messrs. J. W. BRICHER & CO., No. 129 West 29th-st., New-York.
HERTER BROS., Nos. 547 Broadway and 107 Mercer-st., New-York.

Shares $10 each, which entitles the holder to one ton of coal annually, at cost as above.

Subscriptions to the stock, and orders for the delivery of coal received at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 50, where further information will be cheerfully given.

Circulars mailed free.

ORESTES CLEVELAND, President.
J. B. CLEVELAND, Vice-President.
CHAS. JENKINS, Treasurer.
WM. P. STANDISH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW OR ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

Bank open every day for the reception of deposits and payments of drafts from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

Allowed. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,200,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK COMPANY, corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M.; six per cent. interest free of government tax. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest at once. THOS. CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 6th-av., corner of 42d-st. Open daily. INTEREST SIX PER CENT, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 draw interest from Oct. 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1865.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend on the capital stock, as increased, of Four (4) Per Cent., out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and Two (2) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th October next.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of the 22d inst., and reopened on the morning of the 9th October next. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the directors of the Panama Railroad Company have resolved to issue the reserved stock of the company, amounting to two millions of dollars, to be distributed among the shareholders as may appear on the books of the company at the close of business on the 22d inst., in the proportion of two shares for each five shares then held.

Certificates of new stock will be ready for delivery on and after THURSDAY, Oct. 5.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, 2d October, 1865.

FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF the Consolidated Petroleum Oil Company have declared a dividend of 1 (one) per cent. on the capital stock (par value $10 per share,) out of the net earnings of the company, payable at the office of the company, No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 69, on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from 10th to 20th inst.

C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of U. S. Government tax, has been declared payable 10th October next to the stockholders of this company, or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such at the closing of the Transfer Books. The Transfer Books will be closed on Monday, Oct. 2, and reopened on Wednesday, Oct. 11.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 366 WASHINGTON-ST., Sept. 27, 1865.

THE UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-York will pay a dividend of TEN per cent. on and after Oct. 2. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 29 to Oct. 3. ABIJAH CURTISS, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

AT H. E. LEGRAIN'S.

Will open for EXHIBITION and SALE on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, one of the LARGEST and CHOICEST VARIETIES of PARIS MADE LYONS VELVET; also the NEWEST FABRICS in CL

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct 4.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday. Oct. 25.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

LAFAYETTE....A. BOCANDI.....FRIDAY.....Oct. 13
EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY.....Nov. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND	3,430	Trapp.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Browne.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Hall.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 7
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Oct. 14
LOUISINIA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 21
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 28
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship ALEPPO, Capt. MACAULEY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 11th October. Cabin passage, $80, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 4
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 7
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 11
EDINBURG.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 14

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin.....$90 Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....105 Steerage to Paris.....40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $80; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Southampton, as follows:

ARAGO.....HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Nov. 25, 1865.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....Dec. 23, 1865.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GADSDEN.....March 17, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....April 14, 1866.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$80 00

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN, for LIVERPOOL.—The AUSTRALASIAN, T. COOK, commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 4th inst. A steamboat will leave the company's wharf, at Jersey City, at 2 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

The PERSIA will sail 18th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.

BRITANNIA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 7
CALEDONIA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 21

Cabins, $50, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.

H. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON—THE SPLENDID BRITish iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. E. DIXON, will sail as above, from Pier No. 3 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 12. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave Oct. 12.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. Hereafter the American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Captain KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & DALMORE,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.,
No. 115 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE.
LOWEST PASSAGE RATES, COMMENCING JULY 1, 1865.

First-class,	Second-class,	Third-class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch a first-class steamship

ON THE 20TH OF OCTOBER, AT NOON,

from Pier No. 29 North River, at the above low prices.

For passage, apply at the office of the company, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, via Isthmus of Panama.
LOWEST PASSAGE RATES, COMMENCING JULY 1, 1865.

The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company will dispatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 2.....NEW-YORK.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with COLORADO.)
Oct. 16.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
QUAKER CITY.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The favorite and very fast steamship
GRANADA, R. BAXTER, Master,
will leave on Wednesday, Oct. 4.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The new, elegant and favorite steamship
MONEKA,
C. P. MARSHMAN, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 P. M. Fast freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
WILLIS & CHISOLM, Agents, Charleston.

FOR MOBILE, ALA., DIRECT.

Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company goes to the wharf at Mobile without lighterage.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamship
RAPIDAN,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, and will leave as above on THURSDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations for first-class passengers, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, WM. WEIR, Commander, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, and the MORNING STAR, H. NELSON, Commander, SATURDAY, Oct. 7th, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 19 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

The R. R. CUYLER will follow.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, OCT. 5—Side-wheel steamer ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, $50 | SECOND CABIN PASSAGE, $28
Passenger accommodations superior, and well ventilated. Freight at very low rates, having large cargo space. For passage or freight apply to the COASTWISE COMPANY, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON.

Steamers PHILADELPHIA and FLAG follow 14th and 25th inst.

FOR SAVANNAH.

PIONEER LINE.
THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting with all steamboats and railroads for the interior.
STEAMSHIPS.

HUNTER.....M. L. ROGERS, Commander.
LEO.....E. A. MERRILL, Commander.
PERIT.....E. A. DELANOY, Commander.
CHASE.....W. D. ROGERS, Commander.

The entirely new steamship LEO will leave Pier No. 11 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 P. M.

The new and first-class steamship CHASE will sail as above, on SATURDAY, Oct. 7.

Freight received daily on covered pier, and promptly forwarded.

For freight or passage apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway, New-York.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
Connecting with Railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

The first-class U. S. Mail Steamships:

IDAHO.....CROWELL, Commander.
AMERICA.....LINDT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION.....GREENMAN, Commander.
NEVADA.....CARPENTER, Commander.

THE
IDAHO
will leave Pier No. 45 North River, three piers above Canal-st., WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, GOUKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, Oct. 7.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

The new and elegant steamships
ARIADNE, Capt. CRARY;
RALEIGH, Capt. WALKER;
VARUNA, Capt. WHITEHURST;
NIGHTINGALE, Capt. BREAKER,
will leave Pier No. 37 North River every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. These steamers are unrivaled for speed and passenger accommodations.

The new sidewheel steamship RALEIGH leaves SATURDAY, Oct. 7.

For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agent at Savannah, JNO. R. WILDER, who will forward all goods intended for the interior.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—COMMERCIAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FAIRBANKS.....ALEX. HUNTER, Commander.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE.....JAS. H. ROBBINS, Commander.

The splendid A 1 steamship FAIRBANKS is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st., and will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 5, at 4 o'clock P. M. Superior accommodations for passengers. Goods forwarded to Fayetteville and all interior places by BRADLEY & WOEHLER, Agents at Wilmington.

For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st., or to JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.

The elegant and fast steamship EUTERPE is now receiving freight at Pier No. 37 North River, and will leave as above on SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Wilmington, HARRIS & HOWELL.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW and staunch side-wheel steamship CITY OF PROVIDENCE, 900 tons burden, DAVID P. DAVIS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 16 East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY & NEPHEW, Agents, No. 62 South-st.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE, BEFORE sailing, should purchase HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST—being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland. With a railroad map corrected up to July, 1865, and a map embracing colored routes of travel in the above countries. By W. FEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Fourth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $3.

For sale in New-York by D. APPLETON & Co., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway. And in Boston, by A. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 100 Washington-st.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York.

Sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of $5.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY, No. 41 Chambers-st.—Passports from the Department of State indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, room No 28.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. R. NONES, Notary Public.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1865.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
PASSENGER LINES FOR CAMDEN, MANCHESTER AND LONG BRANCH.

The steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. SEELY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

AT 11:45 A. M., EXPRESS LINE FOR CAMDEN DIRECT,

taking passengers for Port Monmouth, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squan, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Shamong, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Otsion, Jackson, and all stations on Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

Excursion ticket, good for three days, $3.

At 4:15 P. M., Way Passenger Line for Manchester, Toms River, Long Branch and intermediate stations.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE CAMDEN AND NEW-YORK.

Leave New-York at 4:15 P. M., arriving at Camden 1:30 P. M. next day.

Leave Camden at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York 4 A. M. next day.

Freight taken at low rates. Apply to S. C. HASTY, Local Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. S. SNEDEN, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT at foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after Sept. 23, 1865, trains will run as follows: I eave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6 and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M., and 5 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 7:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., and 5:40 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.

L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman of this city, with a good presence and a kind, loving heart, middle-aged, but never married, of unexceptionable habits, Christian principles, culture, some property and high social position, desires to correspond, sincerely, with an amiable and prepossessing lady of wealth, refinement and respectability, in view of matrimony. All communications sacredly confidential. Address, in good faith and sincerity, with full particulars, PHILIP SIDNEY, Box No. 174 *Times* Office, New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
TO-NIGHT: IONE.

The regular opera nights of the present week will be TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,) WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. There will be NO MATINEE this week.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Oct. 3, at 8,
(FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,)
will be produced Petrella's new and popular opera,
IONE;
OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
MLLE. ENRICHETTA BOSISIO.
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS.
SIGNOR MAZZOLENI.
SIGNOR BELLINI.
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI.
CONDUCTOR.....MAX MARETZEK.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Oct. 4,
(SIXTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,)
will be produced Verdi's most celebrated opera,
ERNANI.
MME. CAROZZI ZUCCHI,
SIG. E. IRFRE,
SIG. MARRA,
(His first appearance in America.)

THURSDAY, Oct. 5 (Opera in Brooklyn)—IONE.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the regular ticket-offices, viz.: the Box-office of the Academy, Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 548 Broadway, and Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK

On THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 8,
(SECOND SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,)
will be presented Petrella's popular and brilliant Opera
IONE;
OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING, in Brooklyn, at the box-office of the Academy, and in New-York at Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. HERRMANN has the honor to announce that he will give his

FOUR LAST PERFORMANCES
at the Academy of Music on
THURSDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 5 and 7,
and THURSDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 12 and 14.
THE ORCHESTRA OF THE ACADEMY WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

The programme will be varied each evening.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,

No. 472 Broadway, above Grand.
MONDAY, Oct. 2, and during the week.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
The Excelsior Troupe in the following comic acts:
LES MISERABLES, OR OLD TIME'S ROCKS.
THE POWER OF MUSIC.
PRESTIDIGITATOR.....JACK CADE.
Messrs. DAN BRYANT, Eph Horn, Neise Seymour, Dave Reed, Neil Bryant, with the entire troupe in their plantation acts.
Parquet, 50c.; Gallery, 30c. To commence at 7½.

BLIND TOM AT DODWORTH HALL,

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, 1865.

IRVING HALL—OLIVE LOGAN.

Mr. Harrison takes pleasure in announcing that he has engaged

MISS OLIVE LOGAN,
The Celebrated Actress,
For two readings, at Irving Hall, (prior to her appearance at the Broadway Theatre, Oct. 9,) on
TUESDAY, Oct. 3, and
THURSDAY, Oct. 5.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

THE GREAT FAIR.

SUPERB BILLIARD DEMONSTRATION.

In order to properly test the fine billiard table now on exhibition at the thirty-sixth annual fair of the American Institute, the committee have invited Messrs. Pierre Carme, Michael Phelan, John McDevitt and Edward Cahill, to demonstrate its merits. These gentlemen having accepted the invitation, the *seance* will take place on TUESDAY next, the 3d of October. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock, Prof. Carme has promised to make some of his extraordinary kiss, fly, force and other remarkable shots on both of these occasions.

Seats have been prepared in the gallery, and will be reserved for ladies on this occasion.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer

COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;

PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. I. C. GEER,

On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec and all points North and West via Hudson River Day Boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzan's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. B. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier at foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 34th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, Ayrail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SANTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB P. FREMER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID AUBEY, JR., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

PEOPLE'S OPPOSITION LINE OF STEAMERS FOR BOSTON—Fare $3: to Providence and Newport, $1 50, from Chambers-st. Pier, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth street with trap block.

For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter in Fifty-third street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

For building a sewer in Gansevoort-street, from West to Harlem River.

For laying crosswalks at the junction of Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For laying crosswalks at southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, piece and parcels of land, situated on both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of one-half the block east side of Third-avenue, from the centre of Third-avenu and on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street to the centre o Eighty-sixth-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

Also, all the lots known as Ward numbers four thousand one hundred and sixty, four thousand two hundred and forty-four, four thousand four hundred and twenty-three, in the Ninth Ward.

Also all the lots on the south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from the middle of the block east of Eighth-avenue to the middle of the block west of Eighth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 20, 1865.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York.—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above collection district for the year beginning May 1, 1865, has been received from the assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 20th day of October ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of November, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1864. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law. SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1865.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.

To capitalists desirous of embarking in the brewing business, have a chance of purchasing a brewery in one of the Western States.

The proprietor, having made a handsome fortune in a few years, will be willing to sell out at any time, and impart a general knowledge of producing the best grades of malt liquors, which has brought the highest prices known in the American markets for the past ten years.

The Mash Tun is in full work at 200 bushels per day, and a malt-house adjoining equal to its acquirements.

All particulars known on application to G. W. C., Box No. 656 Post-office, Detroit, Mich.

N. B.—To prevent trouble, no one need apply who cannot control a capital of $40,000 or $50,000.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN OF large experience and some cash capital, desires to connect himself with a business of undoubted reputation. Address COMMERCE, Box No. 143 Post-office, Brooklyn.

ROOFING—IN ROLLS READY TO BE NAILED down. Durable and cheap. Samples sent by mail. READY ROOFING CO., No. 73 Maiden-lane.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

IMMENSE SUCCESS!
THE OLD FAVORITE
welcomed with
SHOUTS OF DELIGHT!
TO-NIGHT, and EVERY NIGHT,
will be presented
Tom Taylor's world-renowned comedy of sentiment, fun and frolic, called
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
WITH
MR. J. S. CLARKE
AS
ASA TRENCHARD.

New Scenery, by Witham; new and beautiful Furniture and Appointments and a fine distribution of the characters.

MR. JOHN DYOTT
(first appearance this season,)
as
ABEL MURCOTT.
MR. CHARLES PETERS
as
BINNEY, THE BUTLER
(originally acted by him.)
MR. W. S. ANDREWS
as
LORD DUNDREARY,
(successfully performed by him in many of our principal cities.)
MISS ROSE EYTINGE
as
FLORENCE TRENCHARD.
MRS. C. WALCOT, Jr.,
as
MARY MEREDITH.
MISS MARY CARR
as
MRS. MOUNTCHESSINGTON.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Seats secured six days in advance.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

514 Broadway. 514
First appearance of the Cuban wonder,
SIG. LOUIS VAYO.
MONDAY, Oct. 2, and every evening during the week,
THE FALL OF MEXICO. MONSTER CONCERT.
Bounty Jumpers. The Nerves. Haunted House.
The Stranger. Mississippi Fling.
Champion Clog Dance. Silver Trumpet, &c.
By the Star Troupe of the World.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON.....BEGINS AT 8

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.
Director of Amusements.....Mr. N. AUSTIN
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING.
GRAND MATINEES
ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, at 2½.
IMMENSE, UNEQUALLED
AND UNANIMOUSLY ADMITTED,
BY PRESS AND PUBLIC,
SUCCESS, SUCCESS,
OF EL NINO EDDIE.
the child wonder of the world, both as

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEMOCRATIC POLITICS.

Adjourned Meeting of the National Democratic Committee of Mozart Hall—Presentation of the Address, and its Adoption as the Platform.

An adjourned meeting of the National Democratic Committee of Mozart Hall was held last evening, at their rooms in Broadway. The meeting was a full one, and the action was characteristically demonstrative.

Mr. HARRIS BOGERT acted as Chairman, and P. J. MCALEAR as Vice-Chairman. Mr. EDWARD L. CAREY presented the following address on behalf of the Executive Committee:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: There are now no great questions of a national character which divide parties in this country. The closing of the war—the course of the President, which commands general approval—and the absence of issues in national politics, have produced a calm in the popular mind as unprecedented as it is conducive to the well-being of the people. We are in a state of national quietude. Is it not, therefore, a proper time for reflection. Having no great questions of general party issue to determine, it appears to us that it is proper that the Democracy of New-York should look after local interests and remedy any defects existing at home. Heretofore we have been the slaves of *party*. The principles at stake were so great that the men nominated were voted for as a matter of course, merely because they were so nominated, without reference to their personal integrity or fitness. It was in consequence of this blind adhesion to party rule that many bad men were elected, because bad men caused their nomination. Few of us had independence enough to discard the regular candidates. Party demanded entire obedience to its behests, and we had become its slaves and dependents. When vital principles divided the Democratic from other parties, and when the people were allowed a voice in the making of nominations, we yielded to this discipline as a necessity. It was justified as the only means by which great ends could be accomplished.

It is not so now. Bad men, who have neither principles, honesty, nor intelligence, hold the sole control of the organization, which claims to be the only regular Democratic organization of this city. These men are totally unfitted for this trust. Being themselves without character, and having pecuniary interests to be protected and subserved by those who are to be elected, it is impossible that they can put in nomination any who are not their instruments. The Democratic masses of this city, who comprise the industrial classes, are thus made the means by which men, who never work, amass fortunes without labor. The enormous expenditures of our city and county governments, show this result. From about four millions in 1855, these expenditures have arisen to about eighteen millions in 1865; and this increase has been produced by the corrupt action of partisan legislation at Albany, and the equally profligate conduct of our more immediate local officials. It is true that the Legislature (a large majority of which is not elected by the people of this city) has caused the bulk of this increase; but this fact does not ignore the other facts that men whom this city has sent to the Legislature, and elected to municipal control, have been ready to participate in this corrupt legislation, provided it advanced the private fortunes of those by whose aid they had been nominated and elected. They have been ready to strike hands with the corruptionists of the Republican party, provided it conduced to their own benefit. This disgraceful combination of bad men banded together for wicked purposes should be no longer supported by the Democracy of New-York. This is not Democracy. It is the worst kind of aristocracy. Democracy strives to obtain the greatest good for the greatest number. This is a sacrifice for the welfare of the greatest number for the benefit of the very few. We now propose to afford the Democracy an opportunity to remedy this evil by removing this disgrace from the party and from the City of New-York. *We intend to defeat the bad men put up as candidates by the so-called Democratic party of New-York. Whoever else may be elected their bad men shall not be.* If such men must be elected, let other parties do it, and take the consequences. Do not let the Democracy bear the odium and the responsibility. If defeat must follow let it come. It cannot come in a better time. No national interests will be sacrificed, but much local benefit will ensue. Good citizens and honest men have been driven away from us by the past misconduct of our assumed leaders. Let us reform the abuses which have alienated such from the Democratic party, and endeavor to obtain a return of their respect and confidence. *With these views we shall, at an early day, furnish candidates to the people for all the offices to be voted for at the November election, consisting of judges of the several courts, members of the Senate and Assembly and Supervisor.* We shall nominate no man whose past walk of life is not a guarantee of his future conduct. For the Legislature we shall select candidates pledged to protect the municipal interests of New-York; to oppose and vote against every proposition to part with any valuable franchise belonging to the Corporation; to oppose and vote against any proposition to continue in office any of the present corporation officials; to vote to abolish the Board of Supervisors as a useless and corrupt body; to favor a modification of the city charter so as to give power to the Mayor, and to make him directly responsible in his person and property for the recitude and fidelity of his official conduct; and to repeal all past legislation affecting this city, which deprives us of the right of self-government, and which takes from us the control of the expenditure of the money raised by taxation on our own property.

This shall be the platform of principles for State legislation.

For the judiciary we shall adopt the same policy, by presenting none but persons of the very highest ability and well-tried integrity.

Let the Democratic party, as a party, propose and carry out these reforms. Outside organizations cannot accomplish them, however good their intentions. The great body of the voting population here are Democrats in party affinities. They have a distrust of political organizations not under the control of Democrats, or men with Democratic antecedents. The so-called Reform parties heretofore existing here have done much harm to the cause of reform. The persons who directed them, though doubtless actuated by honest purposes, knew nothing of the *modus operandi* by which political results have to be procured through popular action. It is so now. The Democratic party must do the work, and as the only organization which represents that party, free from selfish objects, we propose to commence it. Mozart has heretofore successfully met and defeated its enemies, and can do so again. Let us show the people by our works that we are in earnest, and by our conduct that we desire and deserve their confidence and support. We shall thus obtain it, and confer a lasting boon not only on the City of New-York, but on the glorious old Democratic party, to which we cling as the only hope of the country in its advancing progress to unexampled prosperity and greatness.

If other organizations will unite with us, so much the better. We ask no man of his past position if he will aid us in the accomplishment of this work. Indeed, we invite all who agree with us to cooperate. The corrupt interests of this city have for some time been acting in concert, irrespective of party, and there should be a like combination of the good to combat and overcome them. This should now be done, and Mozart, in the spirit of true devotion to the public welfare, extends the right hand of fellowship to any and all, actuated by a like spirit without having any favors to ask in return, or any man or men as candidates, who are not willing to stand aside, if by so doing reform can be the better secured.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD and P. J. MCALEAR made speeches in support of the address. Mr. WOOD'S address was principally upon the necessity of cohesive action by the committee and the party. Both speakers thought the address ought to form the platform for their governance during the campaign, and, on motion, it was so adopted.

The address is therefore now the Mozart Hall Democratic platform.

The Fire Department.

ORGANIZATION OF ANOTHER NEW COMPANY—RELIEF OF SEVERAL VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.

The regular meeting of the Commissioners took place yesterday. Present, Messrs. ENGS, BROWN and ABBE. Commissioner ENGS in the chair.

COMMUNICATIONS

were received from parties asking for badges; from Foreman of Metropolitan Engine Company, giving report of duty; from GEORGE W. LOGAN, of No. 102 Cannon-street, offering resignation; from WILLIAM MATHEWS, of Metropolitan Engine Company No. 4, offering same; from MARTIN A. KELLY, Engine Company No. 28, asking for information. Resignations accepted; all others appropriately referred.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Appointments and Discipline reported upon the consideration of the expulsion of A. J. KEEFER, in Hose Company No. 44, and recommended his return to duty. Adopted.

The same committee reported upon the proposed withdrawal of the expulsion section of Engine Company No. 24, and recommended its acceptance. Adopted.

The same committee reported on expulsion of MICHAEL EAGAN, and reversed the same. Adopted.

They also reversed the action of Engine Company No. 12, in resignation of ANDREW CAMPBELL. Adopted.

They also reinstated JAMES OWENS as member of Engine Company No. 15. Adopted.

MOTIONS.

Commissioner Brown moved that the Commissioners having charge of the 5th and 6th Districts be authorized to have plans and specifications prepared for alterations in house of Engine Company No. 8, at No. 211 East Eleventh-street. Adopted.

Commissioner ABBE moved that the time for relief of bell-ringers on Jefferson Market Tower be changed from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M. Adopted.

Commissioner ABBE moved that the Comptroller be notified that the department have no further use for premises occupied by Hose Company No. 10, at No. 3 Dover-street. Adopted.

Commissioner ABBE moved that the following companies be relieved from duty:

Engine Companies Nos. 31 and 42; Hose Companies Nos. 10, 16, 17, 20, 23, 25, 36, 45 and 49; Hook and Ladder Company No. 5. Adopted.

Commissioner ABBE moved that the Chief Engineer report to the board where a scarcity of hydrants exists in the city that action may be taken thereon. Adopted.

The Committee on Telegraph recommended that application be made to Commissioners of Police for permission to introduce their fire telegraph alarms in the different station houses. Adopted.

FORMATION OF A NEW COMPANY.

The Committee on Appointments and Discipline reported upon the organization of a new company, to be known as Metropolitan Steam Engine Company No. 11, situated at No. 437 East Houston-street, with the following members: Foreman, Julian C. Harrison; Assistant Foreman, John W. Miller; Engineer, Alfred Hoyt; Driver, W. H. Young; Stoker, J. Gorman; Privates, J. A. Carroll, M. Knapp, G. J. Florence, H. McGinley, G. Wyman, J. O'Neil, B. C. Deane.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made: E. E. Bertrand, fireman; A. Lenon, fireman; E. Quinn, fireman; N. L. Chamberlain, promoted to assistant foreman of Metropolitan Engine Company No. 17; W. Shehan, H. Boengel and W. K. Ramsen as firemen; D. Cospore as engineer of No. 4.

On motion, the board then adjourned.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

THE TRIBULATIONS OF THE POLITICIANS

down in the Eighth Ward are unceasing. The entire gang appeared at Jefferson Market yesterday afternoon, as defendants or next friends of a defendant, against whom appeared Capt. NATHANIEL B. MILLS and Patrolman RODNEY Q. PIERCE, of the Eighth Precinct Police. It appears that, between 12 and 1 yesterday morning, Officer PIERCE requested six persons, who stood on a corner of Spring-street and Broadway, to "move on," saying that that was a dangerous corner, on which the Metropolitan Police Commissioners would permit no person to stand late at night. The crowd was at first disposed to comply with the officer's request; but at length one of their number—THOMAS CANARY, of Mercer-street, near Prince, stable-keeper—declined to go from the spot, and Officer PIERCE, after warning him, laid hands on his shoulder. No sooner had he done this than CANARY'S five confederates seized the officer, and in the struggle that ensued tore his coat into shreds, and dragged him to the Fourteenth Ward side of Broadway. Here they thought themselves safe; but in this they were mistaken; for Officer PIERCE rapped for aid, and Patrolman KELLY, of the Fourteenth, came up and took CANARY to the Spring-street Police-station. He had, however, no complaint to make, and therefore Sergt. BROOKS, the officer in charge, bade him take CANARY to the station-house in Wooster-street. It may here be stated that while Officer PIERCE was struggling with the Eighth Ward gang, Roundsman COLE, of the Fourteenth Ward, who was in civilian attire, interfered, and was arrested; but on learning that he was an officer, Patrolman PIERCE released him. These facts reached the ears of Police Commissioners ACTON and MCMURRAY, and they summoned Capt. JOHN WILLIAMSON and others, of the Spring-street station, and reprimanded them for permitting the Fifth Ward politicians and thieves to find refuge in the Fourteenth Ward. Meantime the politicians had appealed to Commissioner MCMURRAY, and gone away with no satisfaction whatever, the commissioner having informed them that he should sustain Officer PIERCE. Prisoner CANARY was to have been examined before Justice DODGE, yesterday afternoon; but the Eighth Ward gang, who appeared in court in full force, finding Assistant District Attorney GUNNING S. BEDFORD, jr., present to conduct the prosecution, elected to waive examination and gave $300 bail to appear for trial at the Court of Special Sessions. Roundsman COLE is to be tried by the Police Commissioners, provided he does not forestall their action by sending in his resignation.....The case against the

UNITED SERVICE PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY

was to have been resumed yesterday morning, and everybody interested, except Col. W. D. MANN, the principal defendant, was present. Justice DODGE, having learned that Col. MANN was unavoidably absent attending his child's funeral, adjourned the hearing until this afternoon....One of

MR. A. T. STEWART'S PORTERS

was required to answer for alleged embezzlement. The accused, BLACKMAN by name, had delivered certain packages and collected the money, but having omitted to turn it over immediately, had lost it by being robbed in the street. The highwayman had been apprehended, tried, convicted, and sent to State Prison; but Mr. STEWART had insisted that Mr. BLACKMAN should restore the money—$60. Mr. BLACKMAN is willing to pay if Mr. STEWART will restore him to his situation and deduct small amounts from his salary; but he has no means wherewith to pay the entire sum at once....Another case which interests

THE EIGHTH WARD POLITICIANS

is that of the people against ALEXANDER MASON, a luminous orb of the Eighth Ward Democracy, who is alleged to have committed a felonious assault upon Mr. ANDREW HANLEY, of No. 3 Congress-place. The case, as stated by Mr. GEORGE M. CURTIS, prosecuting counsel, is as follows: A feud of long standing has existed between Messrs. HANLEY and MASON, and threats have been made on both sides. On the morning of the 13th ultimo HANLEY entered the "Study" in Hudson-street, kept by one JENNINGS, and was brutally beaten while in a state of inebriation, because he had bolted the nomination of one WOODRUFF for the Senate, WOODRUFF, in his opinion, not being a fit person to hold a seat in the Senate. HANLEY'S skull was fractured, his lips were cut by the glasses and decanters which were thrown during the general fight which occurred on the occasion, and he suffered other injuries. MASON was apprehended by Officer CHANDLER, of the Second District Police Court, and held to bail to answer at the Court of Special Sessions.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

THE BELMONT BANK ROBBERY

examination was resumed yesterday morning in presence of a multitude of interested spectators. On motion of Mr. WM. F. HOWE, counsel for the prisoner JOHNSON, the boy BURGHARDT was cross-examined, and he positively identified the accused as the person who stood near the cashier's desk in Messrs. BELMONT & Co.'s office, just prior to the robbery.

Mr. Philip Tobias, of No. 158 Eldridge-street, a dealer in watches and diamonds, testified that he knew the defendant by the name of Johnson; remembered that on Thursday last, the 28th of September, he was in Johnson's company, in a house at the intersection of Hester-street and the Bowery; the prisoner was there between 11 and 12 o'clock; witness conversed with him; remained there till 3 o'clock; was there all the time; he was playing cards with one Evrick; they were playing "Casino;" witness left the prisoner there playing cards.

Mr. Benjamin Bropst, of No. 91 Bowery, also testified that defendant entered the above-mentioned place at about 12 o'clock, and remained there until 3 o'clock.

Mr. Joseph Boom, of No. 91 Bowery, a partner of Mr. Bropst, also remembered having seen the defendant in said place on that day.

After argument by counsel Justice DOWLING took the papers and reserved his decision. It may not be improper to add that counsel do not regard the evidence against JOHNSON as at all damaging.

Office of the Detective Police.

CAPTURE OF A PHILADELPHIAN BURGLAR.

On the night of the 18th ultimo, Messrs. JOHN LOTTY & Co.'s warehouse, in Eighth-street, near Chestnut, Philadelphia, was entered by burglars, who chisled through a brick wall from an adjoining building, and stole silks and other dry-goods of the value of $15,000, with which they escaped. Chief Detective FRANKLIN telegraphed to the police of the seaboard cities, offering a suitable reward and minutely describing the persons whom he suspected, and with this description Detective Officers ELDER and MCCORD began work here; unsuccessful, however, until Wednesday evening last, when they saw their man in Broadway. Taking him into custody, and searching his two trunks, at his hotel, Officers MCCORD and ELDER found fifty pieces of silk and a diagram, from which they inferred that the residue of the goods might be found in a tomb in the Monument Cemetery, and on going to Philadelphia and making the facts known to Chief FRANKLIN, our officers were sent, with Philadelphia Detectives TAGGERT and SMITH, to the tomb of Mrs. ISAIAH GABEL, where they found a hundred pieces of silk, which were identified by Messrs. LOTTY & Co. The prisoner, whose name is FRANK PEACOCK, otherwise Wagner, otherwise Stevens, is held at Police Headquarters, awaiting the arrival of a requisition from Gov. CURTIN. The fellow is well known by the police of Baltimore and Philadelphia.

BALLOONING.

The Aerial Voyage of Prof. Lowe and Harry Leslie—Daring Feats by the Intrepid Gymnast, &c.

The recent detached ascension of the great war balloon "United States," on Saturday last, was one of peculiar interest. As was stated in Sunday's TIMES, the ascension took place at 6 o'clock P. M., from the balloon inclosure, in Sixth-avenue, near the Central Park. The high wind which prevailed all day having subsided sufficiently to admit of a voyage being taken to the skies, preparations were soon made to that end. Prof. LOWE, the experienced aeronaut, entered the car, followed by Mr. FLEURY, a passenger, and by HARRY LESLIE, who is so well-known as the "the hero of Niagara." The appearance of this renowned gymnast created great excitement, and he surprised every one present by his slight physique, not appearing at all like what fancy had painted him. His dress was one of those handsome gymnastic costumes, so much worn by grotesques in the French cirque, and was elaborately embroidered.

At the word the impatient balloon was cast adrift, and she steadily rose from the platform, amid the cheers of the assembled crowds, and firing of cannon. When at the altitude of some three hundred feet, HARRY LESLIE rapidly descended from the wicker car of the balloon, sliding down the rope with agility and perfect self-possession. In a moment, almost, he was at the end of the rope and hung suspended by the thighs, swinging to and fro in the most reckless style. The other rope was quickly thrown him by the occupants of the car, and he then commenced a series of evolutions, remarkable for their skill and daring. Hanging by the feet, the hands, and by the thighs, he continued thus to swing between heaven and earth, until he reached the height of more than fifteen hundred feet above the earth. LESLIE seemingly had exhausted his repertoire of gymnastic performances, for here he placed his feet in one noose, and his neck in another, and thus secured, suffered the winds to sway him to and fro at their will.

Being requested to return to the balloon car, and feeling somewhat fatigued, LESLIE suffered himself to be hauled up by the Professor and his friend, and so closed his share of the remarkable programme.

The balloon meanwhile had been slowly sailing northward, passing over the park, and making a stand over the great reservoir of some ten minutes, the wind having nearly died away. At this time the balloon was almost stationary, moving very slowly until 6:20 P. M., when striking a current the air ship got up extra speed, going up the Hudson at a terrific pace, rising and descending alternately, as the Professor willed.

The scene at this time was splendid, and is not easily described. The ever-recurring forests, meadows, villages, rivers and meandering brooks, presented an enchanting panorama; but the most delightful scene of all was the lighting-up of the city.

The Professor at length sighted at the distance of four miles the house where he intended making the descent, and after some time and a number of false descents, the balloon was finally brought within striking distance of mother earth. Eighty feet of rope and an anchor is thrown from the car, and catches on the roof of a house occupied by Mr. ARCHER. The landing was effected in the lawn at 7:45 P. M., and was very successful.

Crowds of spectators naturally flocked in to see the balloon and its occupants, coming in from Yonkers, Mount Vernon, White Plains, and the entire neighborhood. Leaving the now collapsed balloon in charge of the owners of the place, the party soon found themselves in Yonkers. The Professor and his companion accepted the hospitalities of the Messrs. DEWITT, while HARRY LESLIE took the next train for New-York, he having engagements at the Falls. Thus ended the fifth detached ascension.

CITY HALL MATTERS.

The City Officials Before Gov. Fenton To-day.

This is the day on which Gov. FENTON, as Chief-Magistrate of the Empire State, will hold high court at the City Hall, for the investigation of charges preferred by certain parties against His Honor the Mayor, C. GODFREY GUNTHER; the Recorder, JOHN T. HOFFMAN; the City Inspector, F. I. A. BOOLE, and the Comptroller, MATTHEW T. BRENNAN. The Mayor, it is reported, has so effectually cleared his skirts, that the Governor declines to proceed further in his case. The Recorder, standing upon his dignity and his rights, declines to obey officially the summons of the Governor. The City Inspector professes his eagerness to appear, that he may exhibit a clean record, and slay with wrath his malignant foes.

However this may all be, one thing is certain, the Governor will be at the City Hall to-day at noon. He will ensconce himself in the Governor's Room, which, by courtesy of Mr. BOOLE, has been cleaned and brushed up by ROOME, the janitor, and placed at Mr. FENTON'S command. At 12 precisely the Governor will cite before him the officials, the charges and specifications will be read, and the singular spectacle of a city arraigned before a State will then be presented.

There is, very naturally, great excitement about the marble corridors of the City Hall. Anxious knots of excited individuals are seen gathered here and there, discussing the probabilities and guessing at the possibilities. Nothing more is known—nothing further can be known—until the report which will follow the session.

Naval Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCREW SLOOP IROQUOIS.

The steam screw sloop *Iroquois*, 9 guns, Commander C. R. P. RODGERS, arrived at the Navy-yard on Sunday evening from an extended cruise in the Atlantic Ocean and the East Indies, from whence she came in ninety-four days, including seven days spent in port. The *Iroquois* was put in commission at Baltimore on the 31st of March, 1864, and after serving some months on our coast she was ordered to cruise in the English Channel. She sailed from New-York on the 10th of July, 1864. Her stay in those waters extended over a period of two months, when she was dispatched to the East Indies via the coast of Brazil. During the time she has been on foreign service she has traversed the distance of 44,100 statute miles, of which 14,650 miles have been under sail alone.

The following is a list of the ports she has visited, and the dates. 1864—Brest, France, July 29; Cherbourg, Aug. 7; Dover, England, Aug. 10; Bolougne, Aug. 12; Sandgate, England, Aug. 16; Havre, Aug. 18; St. Nazaire, Aug. 27; Polliac, Aug. 29; Bordeaux, Aug. 30; Palias, Sept. 4; Quiberon Roads, Sept. 9; Portsmouth, Sept. 16; Funchal, Maderia, Sept 25; Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, Sept. 28; Porto Grande, Oct. 5; Island Fernando, Oct. 5; Noronhos, Oct. 18; Pernambuco, Oct. 21; Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 30; Santos, Nov. 19; St. Catherine, Nov. 22; Montevideo, Nov. 27; Buenos Ayres, Nov. 29; Tristan d'Acunha, Dec. 28; Cape Tunn, Jan. 9, 1865; Mauritius, Jan. 29; Galle, Ceylon, Feb. 17; Penang, March 5; Singapore, March 9; Angier, Java, March 14; Batavia, March 15; Rhio, May 8; Sonrabuya, June 11; Simon's Bay, Aug. 8; St. Helena, Aug. 25; St. Thomas, Sept. 21; New-York, Oct. 2.

The following is a list of her officers: Commander, C. R. P. RODGERS; Lieutenants, Samuel D. Greene, Alex. H. McCormick; Acting Master, T. Hanrafrau; Ensigns, Henry C. Taylor, Allen D. Brown, Wm. K. Wheeler; Surgeon, Job Corbiel; Assistant Paymaster, John A. Bates, Jr.; Acting Chief-Engineer, Joseph W. Storms; Acting First Assistants, W. H. Best Romeo E. Stall; Acting Second Assistant, John B. Roach; Acting Third Assistants, H. P. Gray, Ed. Ewell; Acting Gunner, J. Clapham; Mates, C. F. Purrington, C. Rice, Wm. Welch, B. F. Ruter; Captain's Clerk, E. F. Gay; Paymaster's Clerk, J. H. Hunt.

Yesterday the ship began to discharge her ordnance stores, and she will probably be put out of commission during the week. She is in splendid order, and is manned by one of the finest crews in the service, a magnificent lot of men, who average 5 feet 10 in height, and weigh on an average 160 pounds per man. The *Shenandoah* would have met an ugly customer in the *Iroquois*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capt. A. M. PENNOCK and Naval Constructor DELANO embarked on board of the tug *Catalpa* yesterday morning, and went down to the lower bay, where they went on board of the *Miamonomah* and spent the day in trying her speed. It is rumored that she will soon be laid up at the iron-clad depot on the Delaware River.

The *Algonquin's* feed-pipe has not yet been sent on from the foundry of the Providence Steam Engine Works, nor are we able to state when the two ships will be able to resume their work. The *Winooski* is ready, and has been for some time. The *Algonquin's* boilers are reported to have been badly strained, and many of the tubes leak badly. The joiners are at work upon her.

The guns in the new saluting-battery on the cob dock are being mounted as rapidly as circumstances will permit. It will be a fine affair when completed—the best in the country.

Blot's Cooking Academy.

Monsieur BLOT has once more opened his famous cooking academy, at No. 896 Broadway. As heretofore M. BLOT designs giving his pupils a complete insight into the mysteries and economies of the *cuisine a la Français*, and his opening lecture yesterday was very interesting and unique.

Notwithstanding the early season for the opening of the academy, Prof. BLOT finds his list of pupils already large, and he confidently anticipates a far greater college of students than he had last year. The rooms now occupied by M. BLOT are admirably situated and arranged for the novel study he has introduced to the ladies of New-York. Every sitter has a complete view of the operating table and the cooking range, and everything is quiet and secluded.

During our brief visit yesterday we saw several delicious, yet economical French dishes, manipulated with clearness and dispatch, and the entire bill of fare constituted a superb dinner, which was served up at the close of the lecture for the gratification of the pupils. In preparing the different dishes the Professor is careful to keep the entire time occupied in cooking the dinner, thus giving the class a lesson in the economy of time as well as money and materials. The result is a valuable store of knowledge in domestic and artistic cookery. We could not but admire the diligence of the Professor's fair pupils as they followed the movements of the operators with attentive eye and busy pencil. Each lady takes copious notes of the preparation of every dish, and thus gains a far better idea of the recipe than they could glean from the most elaborate cookbook.

The cooking academy is deservedly a success, and an institution much needed by our American housewives.

Our City Military.

INSPECTION OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.

The following orders have been handed to us for publication, and we do so for the information of the members of the Twelfth Regiment:

HEADQUARTERS, TWELFTH REG'T, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 18.—1. Pursuant to orders from Brigade Headquarters, this regiment will parade, fully uniformed, armed, and equipped, with knapsacks (overcoats rolled thereon) and white gloves, for annual muster and inspection as follows: The field, staff, non-commissioned staff, band, field music, and companies C, B, I, H, E, comprising the right wing, on Friday, Oct. 13, at the Regimental Armory, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely. The companies comprising the left wing, (G, K, A, D, F,) on Saturday, Oct. 14, at the same hour and place.

2. Company rolls will be called one half hour before time of formation.

3. The field and staff (dismounted) will report to the Colonel, and the non-commissioned staff, band and field music, will report to the Adjutant fifteen minutes before the hour of formation.

4. Commandants of companies will carefully prepare their muster rolls and inspection returns, in accordance with instructions from the Inspector-General's Department. By order of Col. WM. G. WARD, Commanding.

N. H. HAYES, Adjutant.

We learn that the following promotions have recently taken place in the line: Matthew Glenn to be Captain, Company H, vice Glenn, resigned, rank June 13, 1865; Second Lieut. Abram Bassford to be First Lieutenant, Company C, vice Burns, resigned, rank from July 8, 1865; Sergt. George C. Giessen to be Second Lieutenant, Company C, vice Bassford, promoted, rank from July 3, 1865.

City Mortality.

From the City Inspector's report for the past week it appears that 422 deaths occurred in the city during that time—104 men, 74 women, 131 boys and 113 girls, being a decrease of 85 as compared with the number reported during the previous week, and of 45 as compared with the corresponding period of 1864. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows:

FROM ACUTE DISEASE.

Apoplexy	7	Fever, bilious	1
Bleeding	4	Fever, scarlet	2
Bleeding from lungs	1	Fever, typhoid	16
Bleeding from womb	1	Fever, typhus	6
Bronchitis	5	Whooping-cough	3
Cholera infantum	32	Inflammation, bowels	12
Cholera morbus	1	Inflammation, brain	7
Convulsions, infantile	29	Inflammation, lungs	19
Croup	3	Inflammation, stomach	5
Diarrhea	16	Inflammation, womb	1
Diphtheritis	9	Measles	3
Dysentery	20	Rheumatism	1
Epilepsy	4	Small-pox	2
Erysipelas	1	Teething	2
Total			213

FROM CHRONIC DISEASE.

Abscess	1	Dropsy	3
Abscess of liver	1	Dropsy in the chest	2
Abscess of lungs	1	Dropsy in the head	10
Albuminuria and Bright's disease of kidneys	7	Enlargement of heart	1
Brain, disease of	9	Heart, disease of	2
Cancer	1	Kidneys, disease of	2
Cancer of the face	1	Liver, disease of	1
Consumption	58	Marasmus, infantile	54
Debility, adult	2	Rupture of vein	1
Debility, infantile	7	Scrofula	4
Total		Ulceration	1
			169

FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR REASON.

Casualties	9	Intemperance	3
Casualties by shooting	2	Lock-jaw	1
Cyanosis	1	Old age	8
Delirium tremens	1	Premature birth	6
Drowned	11	Suicide by poison	1
Total			40

Abatement of Nuisances.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, in the abatement and removal of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Sept. 30, 1865:

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	57
Notices for abatement served	211
Nuisances abated, under notice	253
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	189
Loads of night-soil removed from the city limits	790
Dead horses removed from the city limits	123
Dead cows removed from the city limits	4
Dead goats removed from the city limits	10
Dead dogs removed from the city limits	17
Dead dogs and other small animals removed from the city limits	54
Number of barrels of offal	4,870
Unsound beef seized	lbs. 8,000
Unsound mutton seized	lbs. 470
Unsound fish seized	lbs. 2,000

Board of Supervisors.

ADDITIONAL CLERKS REQUIRED TO MAKE OUT NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

This board met at 3 P. M. yesterday, Mr. TWEED in the chair.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, stating that the application for copies of naturalization papers have become so numerous that four additional clerks will be required to furnish them in time to enable the applicants to vote at the coming election.

In connection therewith a resolution was adopted empowering the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas to designate four clerks to furnish such papers, and to charge a fee of five cents for each transcript.

The board then adjourned to Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 2 P. M.

The Turf.

The great trot at the Fashion Course, L. I., yesterday, Monday, Oct. 2, trotting match $1,800, mile heats, best three in five, to go as they please.

D. PFIFER named br. s. *Toronto Chief*, under the saddle	1	1	1
D. MACE named b. s. *Commodore Vanderbilt*	2	2	2

Time—2:25½; 2:24½; 2:24¼.

The betting was decidedly in favor of *Toronto Chief*, $100 to $40 being laid on him previous to the start, and as much as $100 to $10 afterward. He won the race in gallant style, making as good average time as was ever recorded. *Commodore Vanderbilt* trotted as well as his backers expected he would; but *Toronto* under the saddle is too much for him, or any other horse that has to go in harness. The time made in the second and third heats by *Commodore Vanderbilt* was 2:25¼ and 2:26¼.

Billiard Matches To-day at the Great Fair.

The managers of the Institute Fair announce a grand billiard match to-day at the hours of 3 and 8 P. M. Messrs PIERRE CARME, the celebrated French player, and MICHAEL PHELAN, JOHN MCDEVITT and EDWARD CAHILL are the players. A fine band of music will be in attendance, and as seats have been prepared for the ladies, it is expected the demonstration will be well worth witnessing.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 941, 1009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Monday.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Before Justice Daly: Nos. 1099, 926, 925, 1012, 1014, 906, 905, 42, 1156, 623, 593, 874, 805, 1022, 1024.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—Opens at 10:30 o'clock. Demurrers Nos. 155 to 169 inclusive. Law and fact, Nos. 160 to 174, both inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 919, 5537, 4925, 2815, 3431, 4483, 5313, 5315, 5533, 969, 4635, 5403, 5039, 5043, 1581. *Part II.*—Nos. 5768, 4950, 4338, 4958, 4624, 3374, 5204, 4936, 4966, 1495, 4378, 4944, 408, 5400½, 848.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 663, 955, 801, 908, 332, 171, 102, 839, 813, 320, 953, 544, 1025, 1026, 1028.

Surrogate's Court Calendar.—OCT. TERM.

For the trial of contested issues of fact.—1.—Will of Hugh R. Kendall. 2.—Will of Sarah Shafier. 3.—Will of Catharine Bely. 4.—Administration of the goods, &c., Patrick Durner. 5.—Will of Annie Mather. 6.—Will of Caroline L. Smith. 7.—Will of Isaac J. Greenwood. 8.—Will of Ann M. Forendar. 9.—Will of Frederick L. Hewitt. 10.—Will of Sarah Dixon. 11.—Will of Edward Fox. 12.—Will of William Garvey. 13.—Will of Robert Diedrich. 14.—Will of Jas. Fulton. 15.—Will of John Kane. 16.—Will of Geo. W. Gilmore. 17.—Will of George Seatman. 17.—Will of Abraham Westervelt.

A Suit for Damages Caused by the July Riots—The Verdict in Favor of the City.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART I.—OCT. 2.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

John Walker et al. vs. *The Mayor of the City of New-York, &c.*—The amount claimed in this action is small—only $200—but the principle involved is highly important to the taxpayers of the city. The plaintiffs, in their complaint, allege that on the 14th day of July, 1863, several rioters entered the premises known as No. 61 Greenwich-street, and then and there wantonly destroyed a piano, the property of the plaintiffs. They claim the article was so badly damaged that it was rendered entirely worthless, and that before the damage it was worth $200. These facts seem to have been sufficiently proved. On the part of the defendants, it was claimed that there was in the case no sufficient evidence that the persons who committed the damage, if any, belonged to the rioters; for aught that appeared, the piano in question might have been injured by any person who, out of spite or revenge, went in and committed the trespass, or it might have been done from a spirit of mere wantonness, or by thieves for the purpose of plunder. During the few days of the riotous proceedings in July, 1863, all New-York people knew such conduct was common. This offence is alleged to have been committed in the lower part of Greenwich-street, and it is a notorious fact that the real rioters did not congregate there. Defendants' counsel said that this was only one of a class of cases whose name is legion. Some of them have been tried, and in nearly every instance the plaintiff has succeeded. He insisted that there was no merit in this case, and that there must be a stop put to this system of swindling the tax-payers of the city.

The court said it was high time that the judiciary of New-York stand guard over the city treasury, and he, for one, was going to do it. The defendants' counsel had moved to dismiss the complaint, and he would grant the motion but for the fact that the litigation in that event would not end here. He would, therefore, submit it to the jury for their determination. The jury, without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict for the defendants. For plaintiffs, Mr. Joachimson; for defendants, Mr. Hackett.

Important Marine Insurance Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART II.—TRIAL TERM—OCT. 2.

Before Justice Barbour and a Jury.

William A. Sale and others vs. *the Sun Mutual Insurance Company.*—The trial of this action was commenced yesterday in the Superior Court, before Justice BARBOUR. The amount of money involved is not very large, being between three and four thousand dollars, but there are some principles of law in the case which if they are not, ought to be settled as between marine insurers and the insured. The facts are briefly as follows: In the Summer of 1863, the plaintiffs effected an open policy of insurance on goods to be shipped from the port of Matamoras to the port of New-York, by a vessel known as the brig *Trade Wind*. There were some other marine insurance companies that took risks on the same vessel and cargo, but their names do not appear, and for a proper adjudication of the questions involved, it is not material that they should. The defendants are charged with having insured one-third of the cargo, and about this there is no dispute. About the 6th of August, 1863, the *Trade Wind* was loaded with cotton and sailed soon after from the port of Matamoras for the port of New-York. The plaintiffs had upon her one hundred and sixty-six bales. When the brig arrived off Cape Lookout, she was overtaken by a storm, and during the stress of weather a portion of the cargo was wholly lost. The plaintiffs lost eleven bales. The remainder of their one hundred and sixty bales, was at length brought on to New-York, and sold at public auction on the 9th and 17th days of October of the same year. On the 9th of October, sound cotton was selling in New-York at 92 cents per pound, and on the 17th at 90 cents. The price at which it was valued at Matamoras, where it was shipped about three months before, was 65 cents per pound. A large portion of the plaintiff's cotton, which was brought on to New-York, could not be identified with certainty, for the reason that, owing to the water getting into the vessel and among the bales, the bags or sacks that held the cotton burst, and much of it had to be overhauled and resacked, or else brought on here in a loose state. There appears to be no dispute about the bales which could be identified after their arrival here; but the plaintiffs claim they are entitled to